The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7499. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH REBELLION.

A BUREAU OF FALSE NEWS AT BELGRADE—THE INSURGENTS REPORTED READY TO TREAT WITH THE PORTE ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The *Standard* this morning has a special dispatch from Vienna, containing the following:

A Belgrade paper reports that a bureau has been established there for forwarding false and warlike news. Only 6,000 men are under arms, and the militia assemble only twice a week. The Skupochtijna will soon adjourn.

The *Times* to-day has a special telegram from Vienna in which it is said that the portion of the Consular Commissioners which returned to Mostar say they are convinced that, with a few exceptions, the insurgents are ready to lay their grievances before the Turkish Commissioners and negotiate; but they desire a suspension of hostilities meanwhile, and think it indispensable that the great powers guarantee certain reforms without which pacification will be illusory. The Consuls say the districts they traversed have been frightfully devastated. The population has been decimated by disease and suffering. Unless speedily helped, the country will be ruined for many years to come.

THE PORTE SENDS A NOTE TO THE GREAT POWERS—HE IS ADVISED NOT TO PURSUE INSURGENTS INTO SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening has a special telegram from Berlin containing the following: The Turkish Government has sent a note to the great powers disavowing any intention of attacking her vassal States. The northern Embassadors have recommended the Porte not to pursue the insurgents into Servia and Montenegro.

THE CONSULAR EFFORTS AT MEDIATION—A CONFERENCE WITH SERVER PASHA DESIRED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.—The Consuls of Germany, Austria, and Italy arrived at Mostar on Friday. In view of the failure of their attempts to arrange a conference with the insurgents, the representatives of the Northern powers have resolved to request the Consuls to confer with Server Pasha, in order to suggest a practical solution of the question. The French Ambassador declared his adhesion to this proposal on the strict condition of non-intervention. The British and Italian Ambassadors declared their opinion that the mission of the Consuls was terminated, but they promised to apply to their respective Governments for further instructions.

TURKEY AND SERVIA EXHORTED TO KEEP THE PEACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.—The great powers have most earnestly exhorted the Porte and the Servian Government to avoid any precipitate act.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Sept. 27.—All public functionaries, except chiefs of departments, have been notified that they are liable to be called upon for military service, and must hold themselves in readiness.

Newspapers announce that the Minister of War has returned from Kragujevatz, and has made a requisition for 1,000 horses, and they say the Landwehr cavalry in the District of Belgrade have received orders to proceed to the frontier.

THE DEMANDS OF THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The reforms which the insurgents of Herzegovina will demand, if a conference should be arranged, consist of a limitation of taxation, the admission of the evidence of Christians by the tribunals, and the election of the Police force among the inhabitants.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

MINISTER WADE TO LEAVE PEKING UNLESS THE MARGARY AFFAIR IS SETTLED ON ENGLAND'S TERMS.

LONDON, Sept. 28—5:30 A. M.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the *Times* says the Chinese Government shuns the effectual performance of the terms laid down at Tien-tsin, and Minister Wade will leave Peking Oct. 13, unless a satisfactory settlement is conceded. The punishment of the officials in Yunnan for the Margary outrage and the publication of foreign affairs in the *Gazette*, are reported to be the chief difficulties in the way of a settlement.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STORM IN ENGLAND—BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN, SHIPS DRIVEN FROM THEIR MOORINGS, AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Further accounts from the North show that great damage has been done by the storm.

At Manchester a large mill was prostrated by the gale, and the falling walls crashed into the adjacent buildings, causing great destruction of property, but no loss of life.

Many vessels broke adrift in the Frith of Forth, on the Tyne, at Shields, and in the Mersey, and the casualties are numerous.

The damage by the storm in Liverpool is immense. Nearly every building in the city suffered some injury. Several fatal casualties are reported.

The British ship Ida, Capt. Morris, outward bound, has put into Plymouth, leaky.

THE AMERICAN SHIP ELLEN SOUTHARD LOST—EIGHT OF THE CREW DROWNED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The American ship Ellen Southard, Capt. Woodsworth, last from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, was lost to-day on the Lancashire coast, between Formby and Crosby, not more than twenty miles from Liverpool. The crew was saved, but the cargo was a total loss. One of the life-boats which went to the assistance of the ship afterward capsized, and it is reported that several persons were drowned.

LONDON, Sept. 27—3 P. M.—Later advices announce that eight of the crew of the Southard were drowned, and by the capsizing of the life-boat which went to her assistance, the pilot and four of boat's crew were lost. The gale last night was very damaging, both at sea and on land. At this hour the weather continues boisterous, and telegraphic communication northward is still interrupted.

COLLISION AT SEA.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The British bark Arcadia, Capt. Anderson, which sailed from London Sept. 18 for the United States, has arrived at Falmouth for repairs, having been in collision with another vessel and received much damage.

THE NEW DIRECT CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The land lines of the United States Direct Cable which were temporarily interrupted yesterday, are again in good working order.

THE SERAPIS GONE TO PLYMOUTH FOR INSPECTION.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The man-of-war Serapis, which is to convey the Prince of Wales to India, has been ordered into Plymouth for a careful examination of her engines by the first engineers of the British Navy.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

THE DECLINE IN PRICES AT AN END—A SLIGHT ADVANCE PROBABLE BEFORE WINTER—THE CONTINENTAL MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The *Mark Lane Express* of this evening has the following review of the corn market for the week:

"With abundant importations, prompted by the unfavorable aspect in July, and the generally successful gatherings, the course of prices has been further downward—say from one to two shillings; and though we see no cause for immediate reaction, we think the reluctance of farmers to sell without remuneration, with the firmness of foreign holders, may check a further downward movement, so that, as Winter approaches, prices may mend. France is following our decline. Paris has slowly conceded one franc on flour, with a slight decline in wheat; but the provinces show little change, notwithstanding the liberal arrivals at Marseilles. The present depression is more to be attributed to immense foreign arrivals than anything else; but we may expect a speedy falling off in these supplies, and some reaction in prices, because none of the export markets have been reduced in a like proportion to England. In Belgium the decline has stopped. It is much the same in Holland, while some German markets show rather higher rates, though St. Petersburg has shown some reduction; and as every quarter which has recently been placed in granary will be needed, it is but reasonable to expect better prices will be paid as the season advances. The general averages, which represent the business of a fortnight back, are higher than last year by one shilling eleven pence; but the transactions at the present time will about bring rates to a level."

SPAIN.

THE ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE CORTES—CARLISTS FIRING AT A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—The *Diario Español* states that the Government has determined to hold the elections for members of the Cortes shortly.

The King of Spain will deliver the Cardinal's hat to Monsignor Simeoni at the ceremony of the investiture.

It is reported that the Carlists have fired several times at a British man-of-war near Motrico.

CARLIST LEADERS IN FAVOR OF ABANDONING THE STRUGGLE.

SANTANDER, Sept. 27.—Prominent Carlists and the Carlist Committees in foreign lands are endeavoring to persuade Don Carlos to abandon the struggle. The inhabitants of the Carlist provinces favor a reconciliation with King Alfonso.

Additional slight successes for the Alfonsist forces are reported.

GERMANY.

DEAN SUSCZINSKY JOINS THE OLD CATHOLICS AND MARRIES—THE ACTION OF THE OLD CATHOLICS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon has a special telegram from Berlin containing the following: Dean Susczinsky has joined the Old Catholics and married. The Old Catholics were thus obliged to decide the question in regard to priests' marrying, and decided it affirmatively. The Government has resolved to protect Dean Susczinsky in the enjoyment of his temporalities.

ITALY.

THE CHURCH OF ROME AND SPAIN—CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY AND CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

ROME, Sept. 27.—Yesterday a copy of the note received from Canovas De Castillo during his Premiereship was dispatched to Cardinal Simeoni, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, from the Vatican. This note promises the reestablishment of the Concordat.

Cardinal McCloskey had a long conference with Cardinal Antonelli yesterday.

SWEDEN.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION ON THE COAST OF NORWAY.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Dispatches from the Swedish Arctic expedition report its arrival at Hammerfest, Norway. All the officers and men were well. Important maps and scientific collections had been made.

REVENUE FRAUDS IN COURT.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST JOYCE AND OTHERS AT ST. LOUIS QUASHED—OTHER DECISIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Miller delivered an opinion on the question of merger raised in connection with the indictment of McDonald, Joyce, Fitzroy, and Bedis, which charges them with conspiring to destroy public records, and also with destroying them, the first offense being a misdemeanor, and the latter a felony. The defense claimed the lesser offense was merged in the greater, and that the indictment should have been for felony and not misdemeanor. Judge Miller sustained the demurrer and the indictment against these parties for this offense was quashed. There are other indictments against the same persons, however, which will come up in proper order.

In the case of W. C. Avery, of Washington, argument was heard on a demurrer based upon an alleged contradiction in the indictment, that document stating that the defendant while an officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau in Washington, conspired with parties in another place far distant. The demurrer was overruled.

Argument was also heard in the habeas corpus case of Col. Joyce, and the matter taken under advisement.

AN INSANE ACT.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 27.—Last Saturday Mrs. Ebenezer Densmore, of Weathersfield, Vt., being refused by her husband the privilege of attending a circus, poisoned herself and her three children. The youngest of the children has since died, but the mother and the other two are expected to recover. Mrs. Densmore is supposed to be insane.

THE CHICAGO CITY GOVERNMENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—On Wednesday, July 7, last, in the case of Sheridan et al. vs. Colvin (Mayor) et al., the Circuit Court (Judge Farwell) dissolved the injunction previously granted, and decided that the Government of the city is vested in the Mayor and Common Council. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which to-day affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court, thus leaving Mark Sheridan and the Police Board no redress.

A MURDERER ARRESTED.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 27.—Richard Robinson, the murderer of Mrs. Catharine Dixon, at Norwichtown, was arrested this evening at Willimantic, where had obtained work, and was brought to this city. He confessed the crime, and attempted to commit suicide by taking poison, but failed.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE DISSATISFIED OPERATIVES—THE MILITIA CALLED OUT—QUIET RESTORED—MEETINGS CALLED IN BOSTON TO DENOUNCE THE OPPRESSION OF THE EMPLOYERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 27.—This has been a day of great excitement in this city. The mill operatives who have so long been out on strike or vacation to-day made riotous demonstrations to intimidate those of their class who showed a willingness to accept the terms of the mill owners offered them to sign to-day, and by which they could return to work, and also to show their opposition to the attitude of the employers. A serious riot, involving the loss of life and the destruction of property, would surely have happened but for the prompt and energetic action of the city and State authorities. To-night the city is in charge of the military, ordered here at the request of the Mayor, indorsed by the State authorities, and affairs have assumed quite a war-like look. The operatives began their demonstrations early in the morning. When the mills were opened and the agreements were offered to the operatives to sign, they gathered in large squads about the entrance to the mills, marching thence in battle array, and uttered ominous threats and vowed vengeance upon those who accepted the terms, and thus, as they expressed it, sold themselves for slaves and bargained away their liberty. Still many operatives stepped forward and signed, declaring that they must have work and bread for their families. At the Metacomet Mill twenty-nine weavers and eight spinners signed the bond; at the Anawan three spinners and a few weavers; at the White mill, fifty weavers and eight spinners; At the Robeson a few signed. The Crescent, Pocasset, Quequechan, and Sagamore did not start. The Mechanics, Weetamoe, Narragansett, and the Queen Border City started, but most of the help refused to sign, and marched away. The Borden started 700 looms; Linen, 200; Slade, 160; Daval, 120; Chase and the Tecumseh, Granite, and Merchants, a few looms.

In the meantime the mass of the operatives, numbering about 5,000, started on their rounds again, marching through the streets with banners bearing the words, "Fifteen thousand white slaves to be sold by auction," displayed before them, constantly gaining accessions on their way. They brought up at the park and there held a noisy mass-meeting. There were fully 10,000 here gathered, and the speeches made were of the most incendiary character. At length a committee was appointed consisting of the agitator, Henry Seavy, and other leaders to wait on the Mayor and ask for his intervention in behalf of the operatives, and see if he could not devise some means to ameliorate the present distressed state of affairs, and intercede for a withdrawal of the present objectionable conditions of the manufacturers. But the Mayor gave them no encouragement, telling them that he had no authority to intercede; but thought he would care for the starving ones, as the city would always care for its poor by providing them with quarters and the necessities of life in the city or State alms-houses. In about an hour the committee returned to the meeting with this report, and it was received with groans and hisses, and shouts of derision. Then followed more inflammatory speeches, and finally a vote to march in a body to the City Hall, and demand interference by the Mayor to relieve them of their distress. They accordingly started, a wild mob, headed by boys, each bearing a stick with a loaf of bread at the end, and shouting "Bread!" Bread!" for the City Hall. The Police with difficulty kept the crowd back. The mob hissed, hooted, and yelled. Bricks and other missiles and the loaves of bread were thrown. The crowd entered an unfinished block and threw bricks at the Police, and otherwise conducted themselves in a riotous manner. Arriving at the City Hall they halted and formed about the front of the building, shouting and demanding their rights and the interference of the city authorities. The Mayor appeared and attempted to address them, but the din was so great that his words could not be heard, and at the last the confusion became so great and the multitude so violent that he premptorily ordered the crowd to be dispersed, and the two files of Police on hand proceeded to execute the order, in a shower of stones and bricks and bread, using their clubs with freedom and drawing their revolvers. The latter had the desired effect, and the crowd broke up into squads and drifted away. While the street fight was going on the Mayor issued his orders calling out the Militia and telegraphed to neighboring cities and the Governor for help. This soon got noised about, and a more quiet state of affairs was the result.

At noon there were some further demonstrations about the mills, but none of a very serious nature, and in the afternoon there was another meeting, but the speakers, recognizing the fact that they had adopted a mistaken policy, counseled a peaceful, orderly, and law-abiding prosecution of the movement. Meanwhile the soldiers were arriving, and as they marched up the main streets were greeted with hisses and groans, but no missiles were thrown at them.

To-night another meeting has been held, and an effort will be made in the morning for a compromise, though little hope is expressed of its success. The condition of the operatives is most pitiable, and many are on the verge of starvation, and, though all regard the conditions imposed upon them as hardship and as really robbing them of their liberty, the mass appear to be disposed, notwithstanding their violent demonstrations of to-day, to accept them, temporarily at least, to get work and food.

A mass-meeting has been called for Boston and in Faneuil Hall for to-morrow evening, in the name of the Labor Reformers of the State, by the following call:

BOSTON, Sept. 27.

To the Citizens of Massachusetts:

The Executive Committee of the Labor Reform Party of this State hereby calls a meeting at the Sherman House, Boston, Tuesday evening, Sept. 28, to consider the condition of the operatives of Fall River, who to-day were refused work, unless they first signed away their right and liberty of associating together for their common benefit. The situation is a grave one, involving, as it does, the loss of sacred rights for which our fathers formerly contended. The operatives are poor and weak, while the manufacturers, in their oppression, have the whole power of the State to aid them. Already they have summoned the Militia and a subservient Governor has allowed the Police at his disposal to assist them. Let public sentiment be aroused to sustain the operatives in their resistance to tyranny.

(Signed,) E. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor.
E. McNEILL.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

THE LORING AND RICE MEN CONFIDENT—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS BECOMING AN IMPORTANT FACTOR—THE PROSPECTS OF TO-MORROW'S CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass, Sept. 27.—There is a deal of uncertainty about the action of the Republican Convention at Worcester next Wednesday, and there are very marked feelings of uneasiness among the Republicans, especially those who are classed as politicians. It is admitted that the Democrats have put a strong ticket in the field, and in good shape, and it is felt that the Republicans, to offset it, must do their best in the way of nominations. That this best will not be done is the fear.

The campaign has been conducted by many of the party papers in a very impolitic manner, and the result has been a widening of the breach between the factions of the party, rather than a healing of old wounds. It was realized at the opening of the campaign that only through the union of the whole party on a strong candidate for Governor could the State be brought back to its proper place on the Republican side, and this was industriously talked until it was discovered that Dr. George B. Loring's friends were making him a strong candidate for the nomination. Then a bitter warfare was begun against him. Threats were made to bolt, and there was a vigorous throwing of mud until a state of affairs was brought about quite resembling that when Butler made his famous raid on the Governorship. Loring and Rice have been the prominent candidates from the moment Mr. Talbot withdrew his name, and now they stand even, with perhaps a slight lead by the Doctor, though it is claimed by their partisans that each is considerably ahead of the other. Both are popular with many, and unpopular with many others. Loring's record is brought up against him as a bitter Democrat while he was a Democrat, and a seeker for office, while Rice is assailed as the Boston candidate representing the city as against the country, the "aristocrats" as against the masses, and ready, just before the war, to give the S uth the protection they demanded for their slave property. That both are assailed unfairly is the fact, but this will not prevent the charges from having serious effect upon the votes, and stirring up bad blood generally.

Just now a strong and shrewdly-managed move is making for a third candidate. A large number of delegates, more than one-third, are sent to the convention without instructions, and though many of them are partial to either one or the other of the leading candidates, it is thought that they can be influenced, and that with them and the luke-warm supporters of either Loring or Rice, a combination can be formed for a third candidate, and that candidate Charles Francis Adams. Mr. Adams is not popular, and is not regarded as a Republican in good standing; and against him precisely the same objections are urged as against Mr. Rice. But he has the support of some of the shrewdest operators and managers in the party lines, and these are the men who are working in his interest. Others will have their friends in the convention. Within a few days the name of Judge Colt, of Pittsfield, has been mentioned as one who would call to himself the support, at least, of the delegates from the western part of the State. Judge Devens has been again urged to run, but he positively declines, and ex-Gov. Bullock, and Gen. Bartlett, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket, have been spoken of. But the only substantial movement is, at the present time, entirely in the interest of Adams.

The Loring men propose to have a much larger number of delegates determined to vote for their candidate, and they declare their determination to stand by him to the end. His friends also believe that many of the uncommitted delegates can be brought to vote for him, when they realize his strength, and that they can overcome both the Rice and the Adams forces. Mr. Rice has been importuned to withdraw by many influential Republicans within the last day or two, and it is not unlikely that he will before the convention assembles, though his friends at present declare their intention to stand as firm as Dr. Loring's. The friends of both these candidates have their head-quarters in this city, and these are crowded daily. Both put out bulletins of the standing of the delegates as fast as they are chosen, which are remarkable, each claiming a decided majority for its favorite candidate.

Since the caucuses began there has been some marvelous figuring about the minor offices on the ticket, but little has been thus far heard. It is quite probable that the example of the Democrats will be followed to some extent, and that several new men will be nominated. Of the platform nothing whatever has been heard, and that question will not be considered until to-morrow night, at Worcester. A hot night before the convention is anticipated. The head-quarters of the rival candidates will be transferred from Boston to the Bay State House to-morrow afternoon, and will be established in the spacious parlors on the second floor, which have been the scene of memorable contests in years gone by. Ben. Butler will be there as an unpledged delegate, bent on all the mischief he can find to do or foment. Henry Wilson will be around with his warnings and prayers for union and harmony. The convention is likely to be one well worth seeing.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SPEECH OF STEWART L. WOODFORD AT MEADVILLE—THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Sept. 27.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodford, of New-York, opened the State campaign in North-western Pennsylvania here this evening, at the urgent and frequently renewed invitation of the Republicans of Meadville. The Court-house, with a capacity of about twelve hundred, was completely packed long before the time of the meeting, and one of the most intelligent and thoughtful audiences that ever assembled in Meadville listened with absorbed attention to Gov. Woodford's masterly presentation of the financial scheme proposed by the Pennsylvania and Ohio inflationists. He struck the key-note of the campaign in his earnest appeal for the preservation of the national credit and national honesty, while the cool legal argument by which he demonstrated that honesty is now, as always, the best policy, convinced those upon whom mere eloquence would have little effect. The speech was frequently interrupted, and at the close was followed with rounds of applause seldom called forth by the discussion of a subject usually so dry as that of finance. Gov. Woodford has received many invitations to address the people of Pennsylvania, but this will be his only speech in this State. He has accepted the invitation of Gen. Ewing, the reputed author of the Ohio Democratic platform, to publicly discuss with him the financial questions of the campaign. The State Central Committee of Ohio are now arranging the preliminaries for this contest, and upon its conclusion Gov. Woodford will return to New-York.

A RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

TWO MORE DEATHS FROM THE COLLISION IN PHILADELPHIA—WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 27, 1875.

The collision on the line of the New-York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, of which mention was made in THE TIMES of yesterday, has turned out to be a rather serious affair, resulting in the death of four persons and the wounding of some sixteen or eighteen others seriously, besides a large number who were bruised and slightly hurt. The accident was the result of gross carelessness on the part of either the flagman at the crossing of the Frankfort dummy line or the recklessness of the engineer of the dumy. The accident occurred at Harrowgate, distant about four miles from the centre of the city. At this place a branch road of the Fifth and Sixth Streets Horse Railway Company diverges to Frankford, a suburban district in the Twenty-third Ward. The roads cross a grade here, and the train, which contained a New-York excursion party, was moving at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour. The Frankford dummy was crowded, and drew another car in the rear, also filled. The dummy was half way across the track when it was struck and cut in two. The other car escaped, and no one in it was injured.

The result of the collision was appalling in the extreme. The regular engineer of the dummy, who had taken passage only a few minutes before, had his skull crushed in. Two ladies were found on top of the pilot-house of the engine. One was dead, and her head had been severed from her body. This was Mrs. O'Donnell, who resided in Frankford. The other lady, Miss Ellen Ball, had her collar bone broken and suffered severe contusion of the scalp.

The wounded were conveyed to the hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a few blocks below the scene of the accident. Among the wounded who were taken there were Charles Wildey, aged twenty-one years, who resided on Front street, and Joseph Mitchell, aged twenty-three, a resident of Frankford. Both of these young men died this morning, making four deaths so far. The remainder of the wounded included Kate Cavanaugh, aged forty-five, of Frankford; Osborn Braitsch, Mrs. Agnes Braitsch, and three children—six, four, and two years of age—of Frankford; Elias Hall, Ellen Ball, John Roberts, Jesse Cornell and wife, Emma Hilt, John McMullen, and Mrs. Lehman.

At noon to-day Coroner Goddard and his deputy, Mr. Mahn, viewed the bodies of the dead and announced that an investigation would be held on Thursday next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

This is the second case of the kind which the Coroner has been called upon to investigate within a short time, the former one being where the engine of the newspaper train ran into and demolished a carriage and killed one gentleman and three ladies, near Tacony. Just where the responsibility for this slaughter rests is an important question, which can not be determined until the Coroner's investigation is had. The Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad Company do not exercise very great care at this junction, not as much even as they do at other points along their line where they cross the North Pennsylvania and Reading Roads, and the trains of the Pennsylvania Company dash through this section of the city, with the tracks all at grade with the streets, at the rate of from twenty to thirty miles an hour.

DEATH OF ANOTHER OF THE VICTIMS—TWO MORE IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Osborn Braitsch, another of the victims of the collision, died to-night at the Episcopal Hospital, making five so far. Two more persons are expected to die, one Miss Emma Hilt, and young O'Donnell, whose mother was killed outright last night. Both persons mentioned are in a critical condition. Coroner Goddard caused Anthony Evans, engineer of the dummy, to be arrested to-night and held to await the result of the inquest.

THE STATE FAIR.

THE DEPARTMENTS WELL FILLED—AN UNUSUAL DISPLAY OF LIVE STOCK, POULTRY, AND FLOWERS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The State Fair opened here to-day. The show of horses is very full; fifty entries had to obtain accommodations outside. There is great excellence in this department.

The cattle show is also overcrowded, every pen being occupied. The quality of this department is very superior.

The sheep and swine, in number, double the Rochester entries of last year, and the average is very fine. The Poultry Department is wonderful in extent and quality. All of the exhibitors are pleased with the arrangements for the exhibition, and the spectators are delighted with the appearance of the birds. The recent poultry shows in this section have added much interest to this department of the fair, and brought out all that is superior.

The floral exhibition is given in a tent, and this new style of shelter pleases exhibitors and spectators. It is perfectly calculated for the show of flowers and fruits. This department will not be full until to-morrow noon, but there is every promise that it will be one of the most attractive portions of the fair.

Several acres are occupied by farm implements, wagons, heavy machines, and other articles in which farmers are interested.

The arrangements made by the Erie Railway Company meet the best expectations and desires of the society. The attendance has not been large to-day, but the grounds are well occupied and much interest is manifested by all.

The judges begin their work to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed in the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, in the northern portions of the Middle and New-England States. Clear weather has prevailed in the remaining districts, with westerly to south-west winds and higher temperature in New-England and the Middle States, and northerly winds, with lower temperature in the northern portions of the upper lake region and the North-west. The barometer has fallen in the Southern States, and has risen slightly in Minnesota and near Lake Superior, and continues lowest in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, and northerly to westerly winds, slowly rising barometer, and light rains during the morning near Lake Ontario, in Northern New-York, and Northern New-England, followed by cooler weather during Tuesday night.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear and warmer weather, with light variable winds or calms, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys generally clear and slightly cooler weather, with north-east to south-east winds and rising followed by falling barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	64°	59°	3:30 P. M.	76°	72°
6 A. M.	63°	59°	6 P. M.	67°	66°
9 A. M.	66°	54°	9 P. M.	65°	62°
12 M.	71°	63°	12 P. M.	62°	58°

Average temperature yesterday.....61¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....66¼°

MR. SCHURZ ON INFLATION.

ITS SUCCESS A PUBLIC MISFORTUNE.

A PERSONAL STATEMENT—THE INSIDIOUS DECEPTION PRACTICED BY THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS—GOV. ALLEN'S BRILLIANCY OF NONSENSE—WANTS OF TRADE AND THE AMOUNT OF CIRCULATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Carl Schurz made his first speech in the Ohio canvass here to-night. The largest halls in the city were all engaged before the announcement that he would speak in the State was made, and it was found to be impossible to secure either of the large opera-houses. Turner Hall, the largest available audience room, is in the German quarter of the town, and holds about 3,000 people, when crowded. To-night it was apparently full an hour before the advertised time of the meeting. By 7:30 o'clock, when Mr. Schurz arrived, it was densely packed, and thousands were turned away who could not gain admittance. Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, came with Mr. Schurz upon the stage, and acted as President of the meeting, introducing the orator of the evening in a neat speech. Mr. Schurz was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause.

The meeting was composed of the best people in Cincinnati, with many Germans, and not a few laboring men. The audience was spirited, appreciative, and quick to catch and applaud the best points. Of course Mr. Schurz could not avoid some allusions to his past course, and Republicans of the strictest sort seemed rather glad that his references to the past were less caustic than they expected. The speech, though very long, was listened to earnestly to the end, and seemed still too short. It is regarded as among the very best of the speeches Mr. Schurz has ever made, and hard-money Republicans are very enthusiastic and very much encouraged.

MR. SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The merchants and business men of Cincinnati have greatly honored me by inviting me to address the people of Ohio as an advocate of honest money. For that honor I offer them my sincere thanks. In obedience to my own sense of duty I have accepted that invitation, deeply sensible of the magnitude of the question, and the far-reaching importance of the declaration of sentiment which the people of Ohio will soon be called upon to make at the ballot-box. But, before proceeding to discuss the issues at this contest, I owe you a preliminary statement of a personal nature. I am told that my appearance in this campaign has been represented as a part of a concerted plan to lead independent voters of the country into the ranks of the Republican Party, and commit them to support its candidates in the Presidential election of 1876. That story is an idle invention. I know of no such plan. If it existed I would not be a party to it. Independent voters have minds of their own, and I respect them too much to believe that they can be transferred to this or that side by any individual or combination of individuals. Besides, I not only do not seek to commit anybody else as to the Presidential election of 1876, but I do not mean to commit myself. I reserve to myself entire freedom of judgment on that matter, to be exercised when the exigency shall arise; and I advise everybody else to do the same. My relations to the Republican Party are no secret. I have deemed it my duty as a Senator and citizen to combat the errors and transgressions of the set of politicians that controlled it, and to attack the abuses grown up under its rule. I was in earnest. I thought I was right when I did so, and it is no mere stubbornness of opinion when I say I think so now. Not only have I nothing to retract, but I am sure recent developments convinced many good, conscientious Republicans that, had our appeals been heeded in time, that organization would have saved itself many humiliations. It is, therefore, no sentimental partiality for the Republican Party that brings me here. Whether the Republican Party will put itself in a position to deserve support in the Presidential election in 1876 remains to be seen; whether the Democrats will do so remains to be seen also. My opinion has long been, and I have not concealed it, that the patriotic men of the Republic might do better than depend upon either. That well-meaning citizens should so frequently have found themselves compelled to support one party, not because it had their approval and confidence, but because the other party appeared still worse, is not only a condition of politics unworthy of a free, intelligent, and high-minded people, but one of the most prolific sources of the corruption and demoralization of our political life. In that situation we have been for years, and there is now something going on in Ohio which threatens to continue that state of things in the year of 1876, only in an aggravated form. Proclamation has been made by the Democratic leaders of Ohio that this State campaign is to be of decisive effect as to the issues of the Presidential election of 1876, and in the very front of these issues they have placed one which involves not only the national interests but the character, good name, and the whole moral being of the American people. An attempt is being made to secure the indorsement by the people of the greatest State of the West, and one of the greatest in the Union, of a financial policy which, if followed by the National Government, would discredit republican institutions the world over, expose the American people to the ridicule and contempt of civilized mankind, make our political as well as business life more than ever the hotbed of gambling and corruption, and plunge the country into all those depths of moral and national bankruptcy and ruin which, as all history demonstrates, never fail to follow a course so utterly demented in its wickedness. The advocates of inflation in this State, as they themselves give us to understand, expect the people of Ohio, by the election of the Democratic candidates, to declare their approbation of that financial policy, that inflation fever, which will, under the stimulus of such success, sweep like wildfire over the Western and Southern States; overwhelm and subjugate the Democratic National Convention next year; dictate its policy and its candidates, and in 1876 put an inflation party into the field, strong enough to defy opposition. I candidly confess I see good reason to apprehend such consequences. I do, indeed, not undervalue the importance of the manly, honorable, and patriotic condemnation pronounced by the Democratic Convention of New-York on the doctrines preached by their Democratic brethren here. It was an act deserving the grateful applause of every good citizen; but I doubt very seriously whether that act will stem the flood if the inflationists in Ohio are successful. Pennsylvania has already followed them, and it is but too probable that the sectional feeling which the inflation movement strives to excite in the West and South will be inflamed to more intense bitterness, and that the financial question will be used as a new agency to revive the curse of sectional warfare in our politics. Let us indulge in no delusion. The success of the inflation party in Ohio will be the signal for the general charge along the whole line to submerge the best principles, and leave helpless in the rear the best leaders of the Democratic Party, and, spurred on by a reckless demagogism, to capture the national power by a tumultuous rush. This is no matter of mere local concern, as some weakly pretend to believe. It is a national danger, which all good citizens should unite to avert, and which can surely be averted only by the defeat of inflation here. I repeat, therefore, I have not come here to whitewash the faults of the Republican Party, to apologize for its shortcomings, or to serve its ambitions; but here is an incalculable mischief threatened by the other side to be prevented, and I simply try to do my duty as I understand it. I beg leave to address my remarks directly to the Democrats of Ohio. In view of our former relations, I trust they will not, for this direct appeal, accuse me of impropriety. When I, as an independent man, in the Senate, and before the people, advocated a policy of conciliation and justice with regard to the South, when I attacked official corruption and the transgressions of those in power, when I denounced violations of the principles of the Constitution, perpetrated by Republican officers of the State, you, my fellow-citizens, lavished upon me expressions of applause and confidence, for which I was duly grateful, but the Democratic inflationists seek to discredit my good faith by the accusation that I have changed sides. Let us see. In 1872 I stood before you as an advocate of the Liberal ticket, which had also been adopted and was supported by the Democrats. That ticket was nominated upon a platform containing, as an essential part of its political faith, the following resolutions: "The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest Government." That platform was solemnly indorsed and adopted as the political faith of the Democratic Party by their National Convention at Baltimore. Upon that platform they stood then, and upon it I faithfully stand to-day. Democrats, where are you? In making that declaration of principles, I was in earnest. If your leaders betrayed their declared faith, what right have they to accuse me of deserting my cause when I resist its betrayal by them? Again, they pretend that from opposition to Gen. Grant I have turned around to speak for him and promote his re-election. Let us see. In the verbatim report of a speech made by Gov. Allen at Mansfield, I find the following language: "I have some reason to believe, and not a small reason either, that Grant, in his secret heart, wants the Democracy to carry Ohio, in order that it may be said by his partisans, 'Now, no other man can rescue the country but Grant; therefore we must have Grant.'" You Democrats will certainly not accuse your candidate for the Governorship of telling a deliberate untruth, if he says he has good reason to believe that President Grant desires the Democracy to carry Ohio. Then, of course, his reasons must be good; we have Gov. Allen's word for it. Now I, for my part, do not wish to see President Grant's secret desires gratified on this point. I am honestly and earnestly opposed to the furtherance of that renomination by the success of the inflation Democracy in Ohio. If there are any Grant men in this campaign, they are those who advocate Gov. Allen's election. The truth is there were a set of Republican politicians who thought they could permit themselves any iniquity if they only raised the cry of "rebel;" there are those who think they could permit themselves any iniquity if they only raised the cry of "Grant." I opposed the former as false pretenders, and upon the same principle I oppose the latter, for it is my sincere conviction that there is just as little danger in the tricks of wily politicians who strive to hide their mischievous schemes behind what they believe a popular cry. No, my Democratic fellow-citizens, I have not changed, since I stand upon the same ground which I occupied when you cheered my utterances. I advocate the same principles and serve the same ends to the same sentiments which you then so loudly applauded. I ask you now to give me a patient and candid hearing.

THE OHIO PLATFORM ANALYZED.

As Democrats you profess to be, above all, in favor of two things: First, the strictest maintenance of the limitations of governmental power as an indispensable safeguard of free institutions; and, second, an honest and economical conduct of our public affairs. Its fidelity to these two things is the particular boast of the Democratic Party, and upon this fidelity it bases its claims on popular confidence and support. As to the necessity of these two things we fully agree; in fact, it was while contending for the maintenance of the constitutional limitations of governmental power and for the restoration of honest and economical Government that the Independents broke with the controlling influences of the Republican Party, and for which you applauded us so loudly. Now that I protest we are in earnest and in good faith in that struggle, actuated not by any motives of small personal spite, but by a sincere solicitude for the integrity of republican institutions and the public good, and being in earnest and in good faith, we must recognize our duty to defend that cause against whatever power, whatever party, may imperil it, against Democrats no less than against Republicans. Were you Democrats of Ohio in earnest and good faith also when you represented the strictest limitation of governmental powers and hostility to corruption and extravagance as your pet principles? Examine your present attitude. You adopted in your State Convention a platform insisting upon an augmentation by the General Government of its irredeemable paper currency, and now I assert that those who advocate an inflation of our irredeemable paper currency, although calling themselves Democrats, are advocating an assumption and exercise of power by the Government far more over-reaching and dangerous, and a corruption and profligacy far more demoralizing and oppressive, than any we have so far experienced. If I make good that assertion you will not be able to deny that your Ohio platform is a reckless and barefaced abandonment of the very principles the Democratic Party pretends to be proudest of. But before proceeding to this demonstration I must notice an evasion resorted to by some Democratic leaders who seem to feel the soreness of that point. Here and there the pretense is put forth that the Ohio platform does not mean an inflation of our irredeemable currency at all, but merely an adaptation of it to the wants of trade. This argument is used to calm the apprehensions of those who recoil from naked inflation and the prospect of ruin it opens. Never was a deception more insidious. Democrats, let us be candid as serious men, and have at least the courage of our opinions and purposes. Let us throw aside the art of the juggler when the highest interests of the people are at stake. What does the Democratic platform say? It states that the contraction of the currency, wrought by the Republican Party, which contraction, by the way, is only imaginary, as every well-informed man in the country knows, has brought about the present depression of business, and, having made this statement, the platform proceeds to propose, "to make and keep the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade." What does this mean? If anything, it means that the volume of the currency has been reduced so much as to fall short of the wants of trade, that it must be "made" equal to those wants, and that can only be done by issuing more of it, and that it may be "kept" equal to those wants, and that can only be done by issuing still more of it from time to time, as the volume put out may not have effected the purpose. Every child in the country can understand the meaning of such language, and I wonder with what faith "honorable gentlemen" can stand up before an intelligent people feebly quibbling about the turn of a phrase which has no meaning at all if it does not mean inflation. But it means not only inflation by a single act and to a fixed amount; it means inflation continuous and indefinite. The volume of the currency is to be "made" and "kept" equal to the wants of trade. Is not the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade now? The fact is as notorious as daylight that the banks of the country, especially in the centres of trade, are full of money that lies idle for want of employment. No intelligent man questions this fact. To any candid mind this would conclusively prove, not that the volume of currency is unequal to the wants of business, but that the business of the country is unequal to the volume of the currency. But no, say the inflationists, it does not prove that the volume of currency is equal to the wants of trade, for although there may be a superabundance of money in the banks, there are a great many people who want money and cannot get it. To candid, common sense, this again would prove, not that there is a lack of currency, but that there is a want of confidence, which deters those who have money from embarking in business, and lending money to those who need it. That want of con-

fidence is to be overcome. How do the inflationists propose to accomplish this?

GOV. ALLEN AIDING THE FALLACY.

On this point we gain some information from their chief, Gov. Allen, who is, by the Democratic Party of Ohio, charged with the great office of leading the country out of all of its financial difficulties. I have studied some of the speeches of that venerable gentlemen, which, I must confess, filled me with wonder and amazement. No words can do him justice but his own. In a verbatim report of his speech delivered some time ago at Marietta, I find the following language: "These men [meaning his opponents] go about and cry there is too much money in this country. I wish to God we could find some of it. [Laughter.] They say it is in the banks. Is it? It might quite as well, for the purposes of money and currency, be in the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, for it it is not in circulation it is no more money than so many corn-stalks would be. To be money, it must circulate as a medium for carrying on the exchanges of the country." This, then, is Gov. Allen's doctrine. I do not wish to speak harshly of the venerable gentleman, who, no doubt, possesses many estimable qualities, and far be it from me to cast any slur upon his character as a man; but, standing there as one of the great leaders whose wisdom the people are called upon to trust for the management of their most important interests, his expressed opinions challenge scrutiny. Now, I must confess, among all the glaring absurdities, with which the inflation school of financiers have been flooding the land, I find none equal to this theory of Gov. Allen's in brilliancy of nonsense. It deserves to be recorded and transmitted to posterity as one of the immortal utterances of the financial statesmanship of this period. Only think of it. Money in bank is no money at all for business purposes, because it is in bank. The great leader of the Democratic Party of Ohio, who asks the people to vote for him on the very ground of his financial principles, does not know yet that in this civilized country only about seven per cent. of the business transactions are accomplished by an actual transfer and delivery of currency from hand to hand, and that fully ninety-three per cent. of those transactions are effected by the transfer of bank accounts through checks, notes, and bills of exchange. He does not know that ninety-three per cent. of the circulation of money in this country is effected through those very banks, which he likens to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean. He does not know yet that in the progress of civilization we have passed that ancient period of barbarism when a business man carried his treasury in his wallet and his counting-room in his hat. It seems almost incredible in this, the nineteenth century, and yet this very absurdity is the basis of all the reasoning of the inflationists, and Gov. Allen is not only the blunt, but the true representative of the ideas of his followers. Believing or pretending to believe that money in the bank is lost to circulation and no longer performs the office of money, they strive either to force that money out of the banks or to issue more which will not go to the banks, and decide at once for the latter course. Now, suppose more of our irredeemable greenbacks be issued, no matter who gets them, the the first thing the people who receive them will do is to go straightway and deposit them in banks—all except Gov. Allen. "Hold on," cries he, "that will never do. You are destroying your greenbacks for all purposes of money and currency. You are throwing them to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean," and he sagely proceeds to stow his away in an old stocking, or an earthen pot under the bed for circulation, for if he lends his money to anybody, or pays it out in a business transaction, the man who gets it, if it is a considerable quantity, will forthwith deposit it in a bank, and even if laid out in small sums it will eventually get there. Yes, this is a perverse age, when people will insist upon depositing their money in banks. Now, Gov. Allen will say: "This experiment not having answered, the great mass of the greenbacks having gone into the banks, or, which is the same thing, to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, of course we must issue more greenbacks, and more and more, until the money stays out of the banks," and finally, Gov. Allen would accomplish his purpose. That is when the greenbacks will have become so utterly worthless that it will no longer be of any use to deposit them in the banks at all. Then, I suppose, the greenbacks would, in his sense, be "better than corn-stalks." They would at least serve the purposes of money and currency, and really circulate as a medium according to Gov. Allen's enlightened financial conception. This would, as Gov. Allen gives us to understand, be making and keeping the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade in pursuance of the Ohio platform. I desire to prove that the Ohio platform means inflation. Will any follower of Gov. Allen deny it yet? But oh, citizens of Ohio, I ask you in all soberness, would it not be a burning shame for the people of so great a State, an intelligent, an educated people, at a critical moment, when so much depends upon their decision, to designate him who claims their votes, just because he is the exponent of such a policy, as their chosen chief, thus putting the seal of their approbation upon a financial theory so utterly absurd and childish as to become the laughing-stock of the world wherever they are mentioned. I earnestly hope the people of Ohio will think better of themselves.

THE VOLUME OF THE CURRENCY AND THE WANTS OF TRADE.

Some Democratic speakers pretend that the policy of making and keeping the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade may, in the sense of the Ohio platform, under circumstances, mean, instead of inflation, a reduction of the currency, namely, when it appears that the volume of the currency is in excess of the wants of trade. When will the excess be admitted, if it is not admitted, while large quantities of money lie in the banks idle for want of employment, and that paper money at a heavy discount as to gold. If, now, the wants of trade are considered to require still more currency, under what circumstances will they be considered to require less? It is easy to show that as you go on increasing the currency the demand will not be satisfied, but it will be still more excited. One thing is universally admitted: if the volume of our irredeemable paper money is increased, it will further depreciate. The paper dollar, which is worth eighty-five cents in gold now, will be worth eighty, or seventy, or sixty, or fifty cents then, and what you can buy for $1 in paper now will cost $1 25, or $1 30, or $1 40, or $1 50 then. As the paper money depreciates and loses in purchasing power, its power of affecting exchanges will decrease in a corresponding measure. A transaction requiring the use of a hundred dollars now will require $125, or $130, or $150 then. What follows? The increased quantity of the currency bringing with it no increased power of effecting exchange in consequence of corresponding depreciation, you are, after the increase, just as far from satisfying the supposed wants of trade as you were before. You try further expansion, and the result will be exactly the same. You go on trying in that way to make the volume of currency equal to the wants of trade, and the inflation will be indefinite, until finally the currency becomes so worthless as to effect no changes at all, and the whole edifice tumbles down in universal repudiation, bankruptcy, and ruin. Is there any advocate of the Democratic platform who can gainsay this? If not, then let us hear no more about that platform not meaning inflation. It means inflation, indefinite, unlimited, until the currency is utterly worthless. Besides, you need only listen, not to the trimming apologizers, but to the real makers and exponents of the Democratic platform, and you hear nothing but the roar for more money, more money. If it did not mean inflation it would have no value at all to them. To quibble about it is not only a useless, it is simply a ridiculous attempt at evasion. The inflationists of Ohio themselves will laugh at you did you tell them that the platform does not mean more money, much, very much more money.

INFLATION AN UNDUE ASSUMPTION OF POWER.

Now let me return to the point from which this was a digression. I affirmed that those who advocated an inflation of our irredeemable paper currency, pretending to be Democrats, are advocating an assumption and exercise of power by the Government far more overreaching and dangerous, and a corruption and profligacy far more demoralizing and oppressive, than any we have yet experienced, thus betraying the very principles which the Democratic Party puts in the foreground in soliciting the confidence and support of the people. First, then, as to the limit of Governmental power: you, my Democratic friends, insist that a strict limitation of the powers of the Government, according to constitutional principles, is the most essential and indispensable safeguard of popular liberty and free institutions. I contend for the same doctrine. But you insist also that our irredeemable paper currency shall be augmented according to the supposed wants of trade; and who is to determine what the wants of trade are, and to what extent the volume of currency shall be augmented? Of course, the Government. Have you considered what that means? In specie-paying times the amount of coin circulating in a country is regulated by the circumstances of business. If there is more than finds profitable employment, it will flow out and go where it finds a better market. If there is less than the wants of trade require, it will become dear, and flow in from countries where it is cheaper. The issues of a well-regulated banking system based upon specie will conform to the same rule. Temporary disturbances brought on by panics or artificial operations may arise, but on the whole the rule holds good. The Government has no arbitrary control whatever over the value of the currency. It sees to it that the coin struck in the mint be of the prescribed standard value. It punishes counterfeiting. It regulates the banking system so as to make it safe, and then it lets currency and trade in their relations take care of themselves. That is sound democratic and also sound financial principle and practice in the true sense of the word. There the Government is reduced to its proper functions. But how is it where an irredeemable paper money prevails? There the volume of currency is not regulated by the circumstances of trade. The paper money not having outside of the country that value which specie possesses, it does not flow out and in as the needs of business may require. The quantity the country shall have is determined by the arbitrary will of the Government. This is a power of awful extent and significance. It is not disputed that the value of the purchasing power of an irredeemable paper currency is affected by the quantity in circulation, and that other circumstances, such as the confidence of the people and solvency of the Government, remaining the same, an appreciable expansion of the currency will result in its depreciation, and *vice versa*. But as the currency changes in purchasing power, so the money value of all you possess, and all you have to buy or to sell, changes also; so that the power of the Government to determine the quantity of currency that shall be in circulation is virtually equivalent to the power by its own arbitrary act to increase or decrease the money value of all the private property in the land. In other words, the private fortune of every citizen is placed at the mercy of the Government's arbitrary pleasure. You cannot venture upon any business enterprise; you cannot sell or buy a lot of merchandise on time, or even for cash; you cannot make a contract involving the outlay or payment of money, but the Government will have the power to determine whether it will be to your profit or loss, and perhaps, in extreme cases, whether it will make you rich or bankrupt. This, then, is the awful power of a Government intrusted with the office of making and keeping the volume of currency equal to the wants of trade. You may ask me, "Can not the Congress of the United States be depended upon to exercise such a power with wisdom and discretion?" The Lord preserve us! The wisest assembly of financiers in the world would be unable to discover any other means to make and keep the volume of currency equal to the wants of trade than by a return to specie basis, where trade and currency may adjust themselves. But Congress—give us the most honest and intelligent Congress we can ever expect to be blessed with, and the adaptation of the volume of an irredeemable paper currency to the everchanging wants of trade by annual legislation will be found an utter impossibility. But now, imagine a Congress controlled by statesmen like Gov. Allen, who think that more and more currency must be issued until the money of the country stays out of the banks; or imagine a Congress manipulated by a ring of unscrupulous and adroit financial sharpers, and such a Congress wielding the tremendous power of changing at pleasure the current value of every dollar, and every dollar's worth of property you have. Does not your head swim at the prospect? And yet that is the power wielded by any Government, intelligent or idiotic, honest or rascally, which is charged with the office of "making and keeping the volume of irredeemable paper money equal to the wants of trade." You, my Democratic friends, say that it was not you who conferred such a power upon the Government by the creation of the irredeemable paper money. That is true enough. It was done, under the pressure of the extreme necessities of the civil war, by Republicans. But does that change the question? Previous to that civil war you would have found among the great statesmen of the Republic hardly a single one who would have admitted the constitutionality of an act of Congress making anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender. I know well that the Supreme Court, after the war, did consider such an act justified by the extremity of the national danger. But now the national danger is over. We are at peace. The North and the South have shaken hands in renewed friendship, and no foreign enemy threatens our shores. All national danger, with what justification it might afford of exceptional measures, has vanished; and now you Democrats of Ohio propose to continue that awful power of the Government, inseparable from an irredeemable paper money system; nay, you propose to perpetuate it—for what purpose? Not to defend the life of the Republic against armed aggression, but to produce certain effects upon the business of the country. You not only admit the power of the National Government to change at will all current values in the country; to dispose of the private fortune of every citizen at its arbitrary pleasure. Nay, in the face of the efforts of others to strip the Government of a discretion so despotic, you insist that that power shall be exercised by what you euphoniously call "making and keeping the currency equal to the wants of trade," by the interference of the Government, and you still call yourselves Democrats and claim the confidence of the people by your fidelity to the great principle that popular liberty and free institutions must be secured by a strict limitation of the powers of the Government.

A PRACTICAL VIEW OF INFLATION.

Now, a word about inflation, as the price of corruption and profligacy. You, my Democratic friends, profess to contend for frugal, economical, honest, pure government. So do I. Is there a single candid man among you who sincerely believes that frugality, economy, honesty, and purity of government can be promoted by an expansion of our irredeemable currency, or is even in any way compatible with it? Let us look at a plain, practical side of the question. It has frequently been asked, How are you going to get your additional greenbacks afloat? The query seems to have caused some embarrassment, and the answer has usually been, "Oh, we shall get it out somehow." But there is no need of indefiniteness. The matter is capable of precise statement. Obviously there are two ways to set additional currency afloat. One is by buying up United States gold-bearing bonds in the market, or by buying gold to pay off the bonds as they fall due. But it is certain that this method will answer only in a very limited measure for this simple reason: as you put out new greenbacks, with the prospect of a large emission, the greenbacks will rapidly depreciate as to gold, and as the bonds are payable, princi pal and interest, in gold, they will maintain their gold value, and their price in paper money will thereby become so high that the method of putting out greenbacks by purchasing bonds will soon become very unpopular and be dropped. Or if you mean to repudiate the bonds, of which, as I understand, there is at present no declared purpose, then, of course, you will simply repudiate them and not buy them up at all. But there is another way to put afloat new issues of greenbacks. It is by carrying the expenses of the Government beyond its resources; and this, I have no doubt, will be resorted to as the favorite method. Do you know what that means? Imagine a Congress making appropriations of money for the avowed purpose of getting out, putting afloat, spending as much money as possible, and adopting systematic extravagance in expenditures as a necessary measure of financial policy to the end of making and keeping the volume of currency equal to the wants of trade. What a day of jubilee there will be among the thieves and rascals who think they can gain not only wealth but respectability by stealing as much as possible of the public money. Let it be known that ditches must be dug, that embankments must be thrown up, and that railroads and steam-boat lines must be subsidized for the very purpose of spending money that "the volume of the currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade." What a harvest of jobs, what a crop of rings this blessed country will bear; what a glorious time for enterprising contractors; what a seductive season for Congressmen to help a friend, for a little share in the profits; what a carnival of fraud; what a flying about of stray millions, for mind you, money will be no object; on the contrary, it must be spent, and the more spent the better, for the greenbacks must be got out, in obedience to the mandate, "to make and keep the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade." No! fellow-citizens, this is no jest. This is no exaggeration. You adopt a financial policy, making it the duty of the National Government to put out new issues of currency, in any way that will serve the object quickest, and unlimited extravagance will be the necessary, the inevitable consequence. There never was a State ever so well administered, there never was a people ever so frugal, there never was a Government ever so careful, which did not, by the emission of large quantities of irredeemable paper money, run into the vortex of profligacy and corruption. It has never been, it will never be, otherwise. It is the very nature of things. When you manufacture this so-called money by merely printing a few words on a slip of paper, it apparently costs nothing. You are deluding yourselves with the idea that you are creating wealth, without stopping to think of the ultimate day of reckoning, which demands the settlement of accounts. When you spend such money for the very purpose of getting it out, the wildest extravagance is unavoidable, and the extravagance of a Government always is the very hot-bed of peculation and corruption. The Rings will thrive, and the honest men will pay the cost; but not only the Government officers does it corrupt; still more grievously will it demoralize the people, when by the fluctuation of so vicious a monetary system the possessions of everybody become uncertain from day to day. Every man of business will by the very force of circumstances be made a gambler. What is worth something to-day and may be worth nothing to-morrow, is likely to be the foot-ball of chance; and when everybody, to save himself, sees himself forced to overreach everybody else, the principles of honesty are easily forgotten. The sting of necessity stimulates unscrupulous greed, and the general example silences the voice of conscience. Honest labor appears as fruitless drudgery, and to live on one's wits becomes the order of the day. The history of nations is full of pertinent warnings. American society can escape such a fate just as little as any other, if we flood this country with that kind of money which in its very nature carries the poison of false pretense and seduction. My Democratic friends, we have seen in our days many startling cases of embezzlement, peculation, and fraud. We have seen Credit Mobilier Rings, Whisky Rings, Mail Contract Rings, Indian Rings, and what not. I have denounced these things no less earnestly than you, but I tell you all these things will appear insignificant compared with the corruption and profligacy which must inevitably ensue when you put in operation a financial policy, which, in order to make and keep our irredeemable currency equal to the wants of trade, will oblige the Government to spend money in streams for the very purpose of getting it out for then reckless extravagance, with all the wastefulness and corruption inseparable from it, will no longer appear as a mere incident—it will become the systematic practice of your Government, the very basis of your scheme of finance. Democrats, do you ask for the confidence of the people on the ground that you are enemies of corruption and friends of economical, honest, and pure Government? If so, then make haste to mark with the stigma of condemnation those of your leaders who attempt to inveigle you into the approbation of a financial policy which by the force of necessity will make the Government more corrupt and profligate than ever. I venture to affirm that while the Democratic Party puts forth strict limitation of the powers of Government and the suppression of corruption as its first objects, those Democrats who advocate an inflation of our currency are advocating a more despotic and dangerous exercise of governmental powers and a more demoralizing, oppressive extravagance and corruption than we ever experienced, thus betraying the very principles which the Democracy most loudly profess. I trust no candid man will deny that I have made good my assertion. The interested partisan may quibble, but no patriotic man will close his eyes to the truth.

THE EXCUSE FOR ALL THIS.

What excuse, then, can be presented for such a betrayal of professed principles? What advantages can so baneful a policy offer to compensate for such curses? The excuses put forth shine by their flimsiness. Here is a very curious one from Gov. Allen himself. In one of his first speeches he said substantially this: "Not the Democrats but the Republicans forced the greenback currency upon the people. The Republicans are responsible for it. They, therefore, ought not to vilify their own child. And, since they have forced the greenbacks upon us they must not find fault with us if we accept the situation and give them more than they bargained for." Ah, Gov. Allen, this will hardly do; not even in a pinch. You may not be satisfied with the past financial policy of the Republican Party; neither am I. But do you not call yourself a reformer? Do you not ask the people to vote for you on the ground that you are a reformer? Is it not the office of a true reformer to remove bad things and put better things in their place? And now you come and say that your opponents have forced upon us a bad thing and you propose to reform by giving us more of it. You are opposed to all dangerous assumptions of power by the Government, and now you propose to reform by giving us more of that. You are opposed to corruption and profligacy, and propose to reform by giving us more of that also. Indeed, a fine assortment of reformatory sweets in that inflation pill! No, Gov. Allen, that will never do. If you propose to reform the evils you so loudly denounce by giving us more of them, you and your friends are not the sort of reformers sensible men will take to. If, indeed, that should turn out to be the real reformatory spirit of the Democracy, then prudent and patriotic men must feel in duty bound to turn around and look for reformation somewhere else. But surely, even were I a lifelong Democrat, that kind of reformatory spirit I should, as a friend of the party as well as of my country, feel bound to aid in putting down, to prevent it from doing fatal mischief to both, for this kind of reformatory spirit might at last reform Congress into an insane asylum, the public service and the machinery of the Government into the elements of a penitentiary, and the party into a terror to all honest and civilized men. But there is another excuse which at first sight appears more respectable. It is said times are hard, business is languishing, our industries are depressed, thousands of laborers are without work, the poor are growing poorer, the country is full of distress, something must be done to afford relief. All this is true, and there are many well-meaning men who, troubled by their difficulties, grope about for a remedy. Yes! It is indeed necessary that something be done to afford relief. The question is what that something should be. As wise men we must first ascertain the nature of the disease before determining upon the method of cure. The Democratic platform of Ohio affirms that the business depression was caused by the contraction of the currency wrought by the Republican Party. Time and time again it has been shown that this statement is false on its very face, but the inflationists, driven to the necessity of throwing dust in the eyes of the people, exhibit such an able-bodied perseverance in misstatement that I shall once more take the trouble to give the figures from an authentic statement before me. From that statement it appears that in 1873, when the business crash occurred, there were in the aggregate more legal tenders and bank notes out than ever before. Including the fractional currency, there were $9,000,000 more than in 1872, over $29,000,000 more than in 1871, over $52,000,000 more than in 1870, over $58,000,000 more than in 1869, over $56,000,000 more than in 1868, over $46,000,000 more than in 1867, and even if we count the compound interest notes into the volume of circulating currency, we find that we had in 1873—the year of the crash—a general aggregate of $9,000,000 more than in 1872, over $29,000,000 more than in 1871, over $57,000,000 more than in 1870, over $56,000,000 more than in 1869, over $2,000,000 more than in 1868, and yet just the year last mentioned has generally been called the year of unexampled prosperity; and when, during all these years, the currency had reached its greatest volume, that collapse came which the inflationists will have us believe was caused by contraction. There is the record. There was expansion and no contraction, and if there was no contraction, then contraction cannot have caused the collapse in business. That is so simple a demonstration that I think Gov. Allen should understand it. And yet I shall not be surprised to see to-morrow an inflationist come before me, who, in the face of these facts and figures will affirm that it was the contraction of currency which did all the mischief. What was, then, the cause of the crisis of 1873, the consequences of which are still upon us? I wonder why political economists of the inflation school will never remember that similar disturbances occurred in the business life of other countries. But two years ago a collapse of speculation occurred in Austria, and a succession of failures in England, and similar things in all European countries, France being a notable exception. It so happens that in countries thus afflicted, especially Germany, not only no contraction of currency had taken place but rather an increase of its volume, partly by influx of coin through the war indemnities, partly by an increase of bank currency, while in France business appears prosperous, although not only heavy drafts were made on the national resources for the payment of the German war indemnity, but a steady contraction of paper currency has been going on all the time for the last three years for the purpose of returning to specie payments, which had been suspended during the German war, and when you study the condition of things preceding collapses in European countries, and in ours, you will find that the agencies of kindred nature were at work there and here. No contraction of currency whatever, rather an expansion of it; but industrial enterprise overleaping itself; an extensive production of things for which there was no immediate demand; the sinking of capital in great undertakings, which could yield no immediate return; windy schemes, stock gambling, wild speculation in all possible directions, and the creation of imaginary values, wasteful extravagance in private expenditures and high living, a morbid desire to get rich without labor, an excessive straining of the credit system, until finally the bubble burst and the people found that they were by no means as rich as they had believed themselves. So it was there and so it was here. France, on the other hand, had gone through a disastrous and destructive war. She had to pay heavy sums of money, $5,000,000,000 as a war indemnity, and largely increased her debt. She was apparently prostrated. What was to be done? Issue more currency to restore prosperity, our inflationists would have said; but no, a financial policy determined otherwise. Not believing that the country could recuperate by deceiving itself, they issued no more irredeemable paper money. They reduced the volume of that which was in circulation. They worked sturdily and steadily toward resumption, so that a franc not only pretends to be, but is a franc, and he who has one knows what he has. The people set to work again, in a frugal and laborious way, their industries, producing things for which there was a demand in the market. No capital was sunk in useless enterprises, no wild speculation, no self-deception by creating fictitious values; and thus you find France to-day, in spite of her disasters, economically in a more satisfactory condition than the countries around her. There is a striking lesson before us. No wise man will study it without profit.

WILL INFLATION FURNISH RELIEF?

Now, it being conclusively shown that the depression of business was not brought on by the contraction of the currency, but by causes which always produce such results, the question recurs whether an inflation of currency will furnish the relief we need. You say that though the banks in business centres are full of money lying idle for want of employment, we want more currency. I tell you business can have as much as it likes without any further act of the Government. According to law every one of you, or any association you may form, having the necessary capital, can start a bank of issue. A general license to that effect, through the Free Banking act, was given by Congress last Winter. We heard so much of the West and South wanting more local circulation and starving for greater banking facilities. Now you can make yourselves comfortable. All legal impediments are removed. You can issue any amount of currency, but behold, the currency will not inflate one cent's worth; and you, worthy patriots, who clamor for more currency do not lift a finger to create more. Why? Here is a reason given by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "There is not currency enough in circulation to buy the bonds to deposit with the National Government and obtain national currency in exchange." This is genius; it ranks with the most brilliant financial utterances of Gov. Allen himself. 'But I appeal to you—business men, laborers, farmers—who honestly desire to do right and look up to your party leaders for instruction. If you want an instance of impudent, insulting assurance with which these men depend on your being too ignorant and stupid to tell an obvious fact from an obvious falsehood, look at this. Here is the great representative organ of inflation Democracy—the tabernacle of its brains, the feeding-pipe of its wisdom. And now, while everybody knows that millions and millions of money are lying unemployed in the business centres of the country East and West, looking for investment sufficiently safe, while everybody knows that in every large city in the land there are dozens of capitalists with abundant means which they might devote to the creation of bank paper issues if it were profitable; while everybody knows that there is scarcely a town of respectable size without men of means fully able to form a combination for that purpose; that organ, fighting the truth as its personal enemy, coolly asks you to believe that there is not currency enough in the country to permit the purchase of bonds as a basis for further national bank issues. When I read such things I do not know what to admire most, the audacity of the inventors or the pitiable weakness of the invention. But the absurdity of that statement appears in its full glory when we look at all the circumstances of the case. Not only did the business of the country not show that it needed more when it refused to issue more in spite of its opportunities, but it proved that it had more than it needed by surrendering a large portion of the bank currency in circulation. On the 1st of July of this year new currency had been issued to new and old banks amounting to $7,780,000, but according to a letter addressed to me by the Controller of the Currency, $23,579,134 of legal-tender notes have been deposited with the Treasurer for the purpose of retiring national bank notes, under the act of June 20, 1874, while under the redemption system, created by the same act, over four million dollars national bank notes have been retired, by far the largest part of this reduction taking place in the West and South, which, we are told, were starving for more circulation. By the 15th of September that figure had risen to nearly twenty-nine million dollars How is this? The business of the country is, they tell us, suffering most terribly for want of currency and that same business of the country not only not accommodating itself by issuing more when it has an opportunity, but voluntarily surrendering many millions of what it has. Let the *Enquirer* explain. Perhaps that exponent of inflation wisdom will say now that we have not currency enough to keep us from giving up that which we have got. But there are the facts. There is contraction—not contraction by the Government, not contraction by the Republican Party, not contraction forced upon the business of the country—but a contraction of currency voluntarily set on foot by the business of the country when that business was at perfect liberty to choose expansion as well. Is it not a sad spectacle indeed to see not only public men reckless enough thus cruelly to mock the credulity of the poor and needy, but multitudes patiently listening to such raving absurdities instead of repelling the insult thus wantonly offered to their good sense. An irredeemable paper money, cheap money, the people's money! Inflation the relief of the poor! I entreat you, laboring men, poor men, give me your candid attention one moment. Suppose we issue more currency, as the Ohio platform euphemistically calls it, to make and keep the volume of currency equal to the wants of trade. In other words, we embark in the cause of inflation.

HOW WILL INCREASE OF CURRENCY OPERATE?

I will not argue here the constitutional point, whether Congress has the power to increase the volume of greenbacks beyond $400,000,000, and whether the Supreme Court, as I expect it would, might declare such an act void and of no force. Suppose it can be done without any legal impediment; how will it operate? Here is a capitalist, a merchant of extensive means, or a wealthy speculator; in the morning he takes up his paper and reads that Congress has passed an act to issue another hundred or two hundred millions, with a prospect of more. He knows, as a matter of course, that thereupon the premium on gold will rise, the purchasing power of a greenback dollar will decrease. The next piece of news he gets in or from Wall street is, gold is going up and likely to rise steadily. What does he do? He begins at once to trim his sail to the wind, he seeks a way to take advantage of fluctuations going on or still in prospect. Or, being a man of means, commanding hundreds of thousands, he easily finds that way. If he is a cautious man he has, of course, lent out money or given credit only on short time, and he at once calls in money due him with rigorous severity to save himself from the effects of depreciation. The debtor may groan, but he will have to pay or go into bankruptcy, for a rich man saves himself before the storm, and puts his money into investments not apt to be unfavorably affected by fluctuations of currency. If he be a merchant he will at once put up prices to provide against depreciation of currency, sell only at large profits and for cash, for he is not anxious to sell, and, being a wealthy man, not obliged to sell, knowing, as he does, that his goods will rise in current money value on his hands, while his credits would depreciate. So by taking advantage of fluctuations going on, which, as a man of means, he is able to do, he not only saves himself, but makes a handsome profit by shrewd calculation, or, if he be a speculator and a somewhat venturesome man, he will speculate on the rise in the price of stocks or goods in true gambling style, and, perhaps, contrive to run into large liabilities, expecting to pay them off in money of less value than that in which he contracted them. Happily, the latter species of operators will sometimes be caught, but not unfrequently they succeed, and so on through the whole chapter. Thus the rich man, having the means to play fast and loose, standing upon that eminence in the business world where he can feel the drift of every breeze and watch the appearance of every cloud on the horizon, enjoys the fullest opportunity and all the facilities which wealth furnishes amid the fluctuations of the currency and of prices, to lend out or to draw in money, to give up one investment to make another, to buy or to sell, to speculate on a rise or a fall—in one word, to take advantage of every chance, not only for his safety but for his profit, as his good judgment may suggest, and in the end he will, if he was a shrewd calculator, have grown richer than ever before by these very fluctuations; and if you had your eyes open you could not fail to observe that the time when an irredeemable currency, with its ever-fluctuating changing of values, prevailed in the country, was just the time when the rich man grew rapidly richer, and enormous accumulations of wealth fell into single hands. But now look on the other side of the picture. Here is a laboring man who works for wages. He is honestly toiling to support himself and his family, and maybe he has succeeded in saving a few hundred dollars and deposited them in a savings bank. Now, Congress resolves to issue more money in abundance, and inflation comes in good earnest; the laboring man, (who has listened to Gov. Allen or Gen. Cary,) thinks the millennium is coming; the people's money will be plenty. The gold premium rises, and prices of commodities also. The worthy laborer does not, like the rich man, read the financial articles and market reports in the metropolitan journals. The rise of gold premium troubles his mind very little, for the people's money is to be cheap and plenty, but some day he goes down to the store to buy things for his household and his family, and, to his surprise, he finds that the prices of groceries and shoes and clothing, and so on, have become much higher than before. "How is this?" he asks. "Well," says the dealer, "gold has gone up, and I have to pay much more for the goods I buy, therefore I am obliged to charge more." To build a small house, he applies to a money-lender for a couple of hundred dollars at low interest, on two or three years' time, to be secured by a mortgage on the house and lot. "Low interest and three years' time!" exclaims the money-lender. "My dear man, you do not understand the period; since more and more greenbacks are issued the value of the dollar decreases rapidly, and if I lend you money now on three years' time, how do I know what that money may be worth at the end of the three years? Perhaps ten cents in gold, or nothing, and you cannot pay me interest enough to cover that risk." But there are more curious experiences in store for him. The policy of "making and keeping the volume of currency equal to the wants of trade" requires the issue of larger and larger quantities of the people's money; for the wants of trade, instead of being satisfied, demand more. With every new issue the prices of necessaries of life rise higher and higher. As the value of paper money goes down, the speculators and gamblers of the country do a roaring business. Prosperity develops to such a point that a bushel of coal costs $20, and a jack-knife its weight in greenbacks. The worthy laborer's deposit in the savings bank, once sufficient to build a little house, will no longer buy a decent pair of boots, and as the rise of prices of the necessaries always runs far ahead of the rise in his wages, he has been rather consuming what he had than laying up new savings. Finally the inevitable crash approaches. The prudent rich man has anticipated its coming and taken his precautions. He can do so, for he has knowledge and means, but the poor man is a victim to his necessities. To take precautions is not possible for him. He is swept along by the tide. A feeling of distrust creeps over the business community. One day our worthy laborer goes to his place of work as usual. "I am sorry," says his employer, who sniffs the breeze; "there is an overstocked market and a downward tendency, and I am obliged to take in sail. I have but little work for you at low figures, or no work at all at last." The shipwreck is complete. The rich man is in the life-boat, and the poor man in the breakers, with nothing to float him. About that time, I hope, Gov. Allen and Gen. Cary will come along and repeat their speeches about "The people's money." What will then the poor laborers respond? Talk to me about your people's money. It is gamblers' money. The blood-suckers' money. The sharpers' money. The devil's money. And it may then, perhaps, be wise for Gov. Allen and Gen. Cary and the other apostles of "the people's money" to stay away from the streets where their robbed and outraged victims congregate. I apprehend the vengeance of the poor, which Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in this campaign so loudly threatened against advocates of resumption, might turn the other way.

We are told that an expansion of currency and its consequent depreciation will benefit the poor, inasmuch as it will benefit the debtor as against the creditor, by enabling the former to pay off his debts in less value than that in which they were contracted. The morality of that argument I will not discuss. I prefer to leave it to the conscience of the people. But let us look at the pretended facts upon which it is based. Is it true that the poor men are the debtors of the country? To contract debt requires credit, and credit is based upon the means with which to pay. Men of very small means are seldom in debt, because they have no opportunity for being so. If we had statistics of the private indebtedness in the United States before us, they would unquestionably show that more than seventy-five per cent. of it is owing by men commanding comparatively large means, and that the laborers for wages are the least indebted class of society, even in proportion to their earnings and savings, and next to them, the farmers and the small business men. But laboring people, are to a very heavy amount, creditors of the country. I venture to say that there is neither a manufacturer, nor a merchant, nor a professional man of means in this assembly, who is not a debtor, and among his creditors are, in ninety-nine cases of a hundred, his workmen or his servants, to whom he owes wages for part of a week or a month. It has been calculated by good authority that the wages thus constantly owing, for an average of a half-month's service or work, amount, in the whole country, to $120,000,000. And who is it that owns the deposits in the savings banks, amounting to about $760,000,000? Not the rich, but the laboring people and persons of small means, who put their surplus earnings there for safe keeping.

It is estimated that the same class has in national and private banks, and in trust companies another $300,000,000, and that nearly $130,000,000 is owing them in other kinds of debts. There is, then, the sum of about $1,200,000,000 owing to the laboring people and men of small means, constituting their savings to that amount. That class are creditors, and you pretend that for their benefit you will expand the currency. Gold being at fifteen per cent. premium those savings have a value of $1,020,000,000 in gold. Expand the currency until gold is thirty per cent. premium, and you have robbed those people of $180,000,000. Expand it until the gold premium is fifty per cent., and you have stripped them of $420,000,000 of hard-earned money. When the legal tenders were first issued our people had to gain their first experiences with an irredeemable Government currency since the revolutionary war. The greenback appeared not as a trick of scheming financiers, but as a creature of public necessity. The people had full confidence in the integrity and good faith of the Government as to the fulfillment of its promises. When the events of the war went disastrously against us, doubts arose as to the ability of the Government to redeem its pledges, but not as to the honesty of its intentions. Those doubts affected the value of paper money, but when the chances of war turned in our favor and at last the arms of the Union triumphed, there was scarcely a man in the land who did not believe that what the Government had promised would, as a sacred obligation, be faithfully performed, and the confidence which the legal tenders commanded at home was commanded by our bonds abroad. But if you inflate the currency under the present circumstances, what will be the condition of things. Then the additional greenbacks will not appear as creatures of an imperative public necessity, to save the life of the Republic in the extremity of its peril. They will appear as a product of a scheme, the purposes of which are dark. The world will begin to suspect that when a government, in the face of the disastrous experiences of mankind, resorts to so extraordinary and dangerous a measure without necessity, its integrity cannot longer be depended upon. Doubts will arise, and very serious doubts, not as to ability, but as to the honest intentions of the Government to redeem its promises, and these doubts will fall upon our business life like a deadening blight. The last remnant of confidence will be paralyzed. The world will see the spectre of a Republic looming behind so reckless a financial policy. The faith of mankind in the integrity of our Government giving way, our credit will be shaken to its very foundations. And as you sometimes see depositors of a bank excited by a rumor that the Cashier is making away with the cash, and instinctively unite in a feverish run upon the counter, so you must not be surprised if, in a general alarm about threatening dishonesty, you see the securities not only of the Government, but of our private corporations also, flung by hundreds of millions into the market, producing a crash more fearful and destructive and a paralysis more deadly to all our economic interests than any people on earth can remember for generations past. But I ask you with all candor and soberness, business men, farmers, laborers, honest and patriotic citizens of all classes, is it not time to stop such wanton schemes of mischief? There being an abundance of money in the banks that lies unemployed, it is evidently not more money we need.

HOW TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE.

What do we need, then? Confidence; confidence which will induce timid capital to venture into enterprise. And what is the first requirement to restore confidence? It is stability, above all things. Stability of current values which renders possible business calculations of reasonable certainty. When the capitalist is assurred that the dollar of to-morrow will have the same value as the dollar of to-day, and this stability of value finds full security in a rational and fixed monetary system, then, and no sooner, will he liberally trust his money to those who want actively to employ it and promise a fair return. Let us understand the teachings of our own history. There are many among us who remember the great crises in 1837 and 1857 in the United States. In both cases the country was flooded with ill-secured, unsafe bank currency, and feverish speculation prevailed. Then a crash came; speculation collapsed; the bubble of fictitious values burst; the rotten banks broke, and their currency was swept away; business was paralyzed; people were in distress, as they are now. What remedy was applied? The natural, the only efficient remedy; and it applied itself. No fresh infusion of more unsafe money. No. Just the reverse. When the self-acting contraction of currency and credit had done its work, business enterprise began once more to feel firm ground under its feet. Business men had less of that which called itself money, but they were sure that every dollar they did have not only called itself a dollar, but was a dollar, and would remain a dollar. Examine the crisis which broke out two years ago, in September, 1873. That crash did not contract our currency. On the contrary, what there was remained, and shortly after the volume of greenbacks was increased $26,000,000 by successive issues from the so-called reserve. Money did not disappear, as it did in 1837 and 1857. There was more of it than before, and yet the general stagnation and suffering continue, and the future appears to us dark and gloomy without any sign of improvement. Yes, we have more money than before; but who of you can tell me what that money will be worth twenty days after the opening of the next session of Congress? Who of you can tell me what wild antics that money may play with the fortunes of all of us, if those who clamor inflation now shall obtain control of the National Government a year hence? My fellow-citizens, all sane men agree that of the great problem which oppresses us there is but one ultimate solution: It is the return to a specie basis.

RESUMPTION THE ONLY RATIONAL REMEDY.

Whatever other schemes may be devised, they do not even pretend to have a permanent final settlement of the question in view. The resumption of specie payments is the only rational one, for no other system will remove current values from the reach of the arbitrary power of the Government. No other can give to current values that stability without which no safe business calculation can be made. No other can restore that confidence which is the first prerequisite of a new period of prosperity. But the resumption of specie payments is also the only possible solution. It must at last come. Even the inflationists, while wildly seeking to throw difficulties in its way, still admit that finally it must come. It is as inevitable as fate. Is it not the part of prudent men, then, to move resolutely and with unflagging firmness in the direction of an end so desirable, and also so inevitable? I shall certainly not attempt to deceive you by denying that when

THE RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

A WEEK OF SPORT AT CREEDMOOR.

THIRD ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION — PROGRAMME OF MATCHES TO BE CONTESTED—EVERY RIFLE CLUB IN THE COUNTRY TO BE REPRESENTED.

The third annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association will begin at Creedmoor to-day, and it bids fair to be the most successful tournament in the annals of rifle-shooting in the United States. The interest in marksmanship developed by the two great international contests has been the means of establishing rifle ranges in every part of the United States, and there is scarcely a club of any pretensions in the country that will not be represented by its best marksmen in the matches in which they are eligible to compete. All day yesterday the offices of the National Rifle Association were besieged by a crowd anxious to make their entries before the books were closed, and the officers and employes were busy issuing tickets and enrolling new members until a late hour last night. Tents have been provided on the range for all the military rifle teams from the several regiments in the National Guard of this State, by Gen. Knox, Chief of the Ordnance Department, and ample accommodations will also be afforded for the comfort of individual marksmen. A fee of fifty cents will be charged for admission to the grounds to all excepting members of the National Rifle Association, who will be admitted upon the exhibition of their certificates of membership.

THE SPORT TO-DAY.

The matches to be contested to-day will be the "Judd" match, the Cavalry match, the "Short Range" match, and the first stages of the First and Second Divisions National Guard matches. The Judd match was authorized by the Board of Directors to commemorate the services rendered by Hon. David W. Judd in procuring the passage of the law by which the association secured its range. The conditions are as follows: Open to all members of the National Rifle Association; weapon, any military rifle; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; seven shots; entrance fee, $1. The prizes are twenty in number, the first two being silver trophies valued at $50 and $30 respectively; third prize a transferrable life membership in the National Rifle Association, and seventeen cash prizes ranging from $15 to $3. There are already 140 entries.

The Cavalry Match will be open to teams of five from any troop in the National Guard of this State. The entries thus far comprise teams from the Washington Grey Troop, of this city; Separate Troop, Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn; the Yates Dragoons, Sixth Division, Syracuse; Separate Troop, Second Division, Brooklyn, and Separate Troop, Twenty-fourth Brigade, of Oswego County; Separate Troop, First Division; and Troops A, B, G, F, H, K, of the Third Cavalry. The conditions are as follows: Weapons, Remington breech-loading carbines; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; seven rounds; entrance fee, $5. The prizes are: First, a silver-plated water-cooler, presented by the Commander in Chief, and valued at $100; second, a trophy, presented by the State Adjutant General, value, $50; third, a silver trophy, value, $25; fourth, a life membership in the National Rifle Association, to the possessor of the highest individual score; and six cash prizes ranging from $10 to $5. In connection with this match, the Second Division will give a badge valued at $50, to the team from the Second Division making the highest aggregate score.

The Short Range Match will be open to all comers; weapon, any rifle; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; entrance fee, $1. The first prize is a jeweled gold badge, presented by Messrs. Starr & Marcus, No. 22 John street, value, $100; second, a silver trophy, valued at $30; third, a transferable life-membership, valued at $25; and seventeen cash prizes, from $10 to $3. There are already 162 entries in this match.

THE FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS MATCHES.

The conditions of the First and Second Divisions Matches, which are precisely similar, are as follows: Open to teams of twelve from the respective divisions, in uniform; weapons, Remington rifles, State model; distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at the first, any at the second; entrance fee, $12. The prizes are, in the First Division:

First—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the highest aggregate score, the New-York State Division Prize, value, $100.

Second—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the second highest aggregate score, a trophy presented by First Division Head-quarters, N. G. S. N. Y., value, $100.

Third—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the third highest aggregate score, a French clock, presented by Devlin & Co., Broadway and Grand street, New-York, value, $75.

Fourth—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the fourth highest aggregate score, a gold medal, presented by Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar and staff, Second Brigade, First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., value, $60.

Fifth—To the highest individual score, a silver Trophy; value, $40.

Sixth—To the second highest individual score, a silver trophy, value, $35.

Seventh—To the third highest individual score, a silver Trophy; value, $30.

Eighth—To the fourth highest individual score, a life membership National Rifle Association, transferable by winner, value, $25.

Seventeen cash prizes for best individual scores, ranging from $10 to $3.

In the Second Division Match the prizes are:

First—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the highest aggregate score, the New-York State Division Prize, value $100

Second—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the second highest aggregate score, the "Dakin Prize," a gold badge, presented by Second Division Head-quarters, N. G. S. N. Y., value $100. This prize is to remain the property of the regiment or battalion winning it in this match, until won three times by an individual member of such regiment or battalion, in such competitions as shall be decided upon by such regiment or battalion.

Third—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the third highest score, a French clock, presented by Devlin & Co., Broadway and Grand street, New-York, value $75.

Fourth—To the highest individual score a silver trophy, value $40.

Fifth—To the second highest individual score a silver trophy, value $35.

Sixth—To the third highest individual score a silver trophy, value $30.

Seventh—To the fourth highest individual score a life membership National Rifle Association, transferable by winner, value $25.

Thirteen cash prizes, from $10 to $3.

There are already eighty-four entries in the First Division and sixty in the Second Division match. It is not probable that the second stages of these matches will be contested to-day, owing to the lack of time.

THE STATE MILITIA PRIZES.

The State National Guard match will probably be the first contest on the programme to-morrow. It is open to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion in the State; distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at 200, any at 500 yards; weapons, State model military rifles; five rounds at each distance; entrance fee, $12. The prizes are as follows:

First—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the highest aggregate score—the New-York State Prize, a bronze trophy, presented by the Commander in Chief on behalf of the State of New-York, value $500.

Second—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the second highest aggregate score—a silver trophy presented by Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Broadway and Bond street, New-York, value $125.

Third—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the third highest aggregate score—a gold medal, presented by Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar and staff, Second Brigade, First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., value $100.

Fourth—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the second highest aggregate score—a silver trophy, presented by Tiffany & Co., Union square, New-York, value $75.

Fifth—To the highest individual score—a gold medal, presented by the Adjutant General of the State of New-York, value $100.

Sixth—To the second highest individual score—a gold and silver mounted Remington military rifle, value $75.

Seventh—To the third highest individual score—a life membership National Rifle Association and badge, transferable by winner, value $32 50.

Eighth—To the fourth highest individual score—a life membership National Rifle Association, transferable by winner, value $25.

Twenty-two cash prizes from $3 to $10 each.

The inter-State military match will follow. This contest is open to one team of twelve men from each State and Territory of the United States; distances, 200, 400, and 600 yards; position, standing at 200, kneeling at 400, and any at 600 yards; ten shots at each distance; weapons, the arms adopted by the State represented; entrance fee, $2 each man. The State of Connecticut is the only State represented at present. The prizes are as follows:

First—To the team making the highest aggregate score—a bronze trophy, presented by the Commander in Chief on behalf of the State of New-York, value, $550.

Second—To the team making the second highest aggregate score—a silver trophy, presented by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, No. 1 Bond street, New-York, value, $100.

Third—To the team making the third highest aggregate score—a gold badge, presented by John Boylan, No. 139 Grand street, New-York, value, $50.

Fourth—To the team making the fourth highest aggregate score—a gold badge, presented by Messrs. Baker & McKenney, No. 141 Grand street, New-York; value, $50.

Fifth—To the highest aggregate individual score—a silver trophy, value $40.

Sixth—To the second highest aggregate individual score—a silver trophy, presented by Lieut. Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Twelfth Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., value $30.

Seventh—To the third highest aggregate individual score—a life membership National Rifle Association, transferable by winner, value $25.

To the three next highest individual scores—each, cash $10.

The "Laflin & Rand Powder Company" match will be open to members of the Army and Navy, and the National Guard from any State in the Union; members of the National Rifle Association, and Amateur Rifle Club, excepting those members constituting the International Teams of 1874 and 1875; weapons, breech-loading military rifles, excluding Remington and Sharpe's "special" patterns; distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at the first, any at the second range; ten shots at each distance; entrance fee, $1 each man. The prizes are three in number, consisting of gold, silver, and bronze medals, to be awarded to the marksmen making the three highest scores.

The ninth competition will be for the *Army and Navy Journal* match; open to teams of twelve from all regularly-organized military organizations in the United States, in uniform; weapon, any military rifle; distance, 500 yards; any position; entrance fee, $1 per man. The prizes are as follows:

First—To the military organization whose team makes the highest aggregate score, a silver trophy, manufactured by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and presented by Col. William C. Church, on behalf of the *Army and Navy Journal*, value $750. This prize is to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. It will be held for a year by the officer commanding the winning corps. It was won last year by the Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and is now held by that regiment.

Second—To the military organization whose team makes the second highest score, a silver trophy, value $50.

Third—To the military organization whose team makes the third highest score, a silver trophy, value $30.

Fourth—To the highest individual score, a silver trophy, value $40.

Fifth—To the second highest individual score, a silver trophy, value $30.

Sixth—To the third highest individual score, a life membership National Rifle Association, transferable by winner, value $25.

Fourteen cash prizes valued at from $3 to $15, cash.

THE GATLING MATCH.

The "Gatling Match" will be the most interesting military contest of the meeting. By its conditions any team of twelve in the National Guard of this State is eligible to compete; weapon, any military rifle; distance, 500 yards; position, any; seven rounds; entrance fee, $1 per man. Following are the prizes:

First—To the regiment whose team makes the highest score, a Gatling gun, presented by the Gatling Gun Company, valued at $2,000. To be won twice (not necessarily consecutively) before becoming the winner's property. The gun to be held for the year by the winning corps. It is now held by the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., which won it last year.

Second—To the regiment whose team makes the second highest score, a silver trophy, value $50.

Third—To the regiment whose team makes the third highest score, a silver trophy, value $30.

Fourth—To the highest individual score, a silver trophy, value $40.

Fifth—To the second highest individual score, a silver trophy, value $30.

Sixth—To the third highest individual score, a life membership National Rifle Association, transferable by winner, value $25.

Fourteen cash prizes, ranging from $15 to $3.

The Press Match will constitute the eleventh competition. This match was intended as an act of courtesy to the members of the press who are engaged in reporting the matches at Creedmoor throughout the year, but as its conditions permit any employes of newspapers or periodicals to compete, many parties who are first-class shots and possess only a nominal connection with some weekly newspaper are eligible, and thus the intention of the match is lost. The prizes comprise two silver trophies, valued respectively at $35 and $25, a revolver, valued at $10, and seven cash prizes, from $3 to $15.

LONG-RANGE SHOOTING.

The "Mid-range" match will afford sport for long-range marksmen; weapon, any rifle; distances, 500 and 600 yards; seven shots at each distance; any position; entrance fee, $1 50. The prizes are:

First—A bronze trophy presented by Mayor Wickham, valued at $150.

Second—A silver trophy, value $50.

Third—A silver trophy, value $35.

Fourth—A silver trophy, value $30.

Fifth—A life membership in National Rifle Association, transferable by winner, value $25.

A gold medal is offered in this match by Second Division Head-quarters, N. G. S. N. Y., for the best score made by any officer or enlisted man in the Second Division, N. G. S. N. Y. The winner who accepts this prize is excluded from any other prize in this match. Value of prize $75.

Fifteen cash prizes from $15 to $5 each.

A "consolation" match will here be interpolated, open only to those who have not won prizes in the foregoing matches; distance, 500 yards; position, any; weapon, any military rifle; seven rounds; entrance fee, $1.

First—A silver trophy, value $50.

Second—A sporting rifle, presented by Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, No. 281 Broadway value, $43 50.

Third—A silver trophy, value, $30.

Fourth—A Life Membership National Rifle Association, transferable by winner, value, $25

Eleven cash prizes from $20 to $30.

A long-range match has been arranged, which will be open to all comers; weapon, any rifle; distances, 800 and 1,000 yards; ten rounds at each distance; any position; entrance fee, $1 50. Following are the prizes:

First—A jeweled gold badge, presented by Messrs. Starr & Marcus, No. 22 John street, New-York, value, $100.

Second—Presented by the Hazard Powder Company, No. 88 Wall street, New-York, cash, $50.

Third—Cash, $35.

Fourth—Cash, $30.

Fifth—A life membership in National Rifle Association, transferable by winner, value, $25.

Ten cash prizes, from $15 to $5.

The meeting will close with the champions' match, open to all comers; weapon, any rifles; distances, 200, 600, and 1,000 yards; ten rounds at each distance; position, standing at 200, any at the succeeding ranges; entrance fee, $2. The prizes are as follows: The first three prizes will be the grand medals of the National Rifle Association, in gold, silver, and bronze, and seven cash prizes, from $5 to $25.

Pool targets will be opened to-day, upon the arrival of the 6:40 A. M. train, covering all ranges, and will be kept open during the meeting.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

A HEATED DISCUSSION ON "MODERN MIRACLES"—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The subject of "modern miracles" was again discussed by the Methodist preachers yesterday, Rev. Mr. Aston reading a paper in opposition to the views expressed by Rev. J. M. Buckley at the previous meeting, and supporting the theory of Rev. Smith M. Platt in regard to his supposed cure. While according Dr. Buckley the compliment of having delivered a masterly discourse on a subject the study of which he had made a specialty for a number of years, the speaker felt justified in denying his [Dr. Buckley's] assertion that the age of miracle-working ceased after Apostolic times, and that God did not now grant temporal and physical mercies in answer to the prayers of His people. The speaker would admit that there no longer existed a necessity for the exercise of miraculous powers in establishing the Christian Church, but he denied that miracles were not employed in carrying on the evangelization of the world. He would need no more conclusive arguments in support of this assertion than a reference to the lives of the brothers Wesley and Martin Luther, whose biographers had given numerous instances of the employment of preternatural powers by those illustrious churchmen. In one *Life of John Wesley*, said the speaker, we read of him writing to his brother and asserting that all their dealings with God were of an extraordinary character; while in another we are told by Southey of remarkable cures effected by John Wesley through prayer, the circumstances of which had been related by Wesley himself, and were regarded by him as positively miraculous. In the light of these and other proofs, the cure of Rev. Mr. Platt should not be looked upon as incredible. If that gentleman was insane and his arguments totally devoid of logic, as Dr. Buckley would have them suppose, then, in the opinion of Mr. Aston, it showed a greater insanity on the part of Dr. Buckley to spend two hours and a half in demolishing Mr. Platt's statements. But it was a well-known fact that Mr. Platt had been lame since 1872, and that he had never stood while preaching excepting toward the close of his sermons, and then only at the risk of enduring great physical suffering by the exertion. That he had been cured they all knew, and those who would disbelieve it would have to destroy the consciousness of truth. Rev. Mr. Platt's great faith had been effectual in bringing him nearer to God, while Rev. Mr. Buckley's want of faith and his materialistic practices and tendencies toward skepticism had isolated him from his Maker and "placed him high and dry on the shore like an old hulk." The speaker having concluded, Dr. Kettell, Presiding Elder of New-York District, took the floor, and expressed his regret that the discussion had developed into a passage of disrespectful personalities. Mr. Aston explained that he had not meant to be disrespectful to Mr. Buckley, having merely stated that his arguments tended toward skepticism.

A motion being made to invite Mr. Platt to speak, Dr. Curry, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, said he regretted that so delicate and occult a subject had been touched upon. To attempt to discuss it was simply to stultify themselves individually and as a body, and to injure the Church which they represented. Its discussion was also a breach of charity, because it touched upon the living faith of Christians, and on the faith of other bodies not Christian. He did not believe in these alleged miracles himself, but nevertheless felt disposed to let the whole subject rest for the reasons he had given.

Rev. Mr. Wheatley moved to resume the discussion next Monday, believing that they could do so calmly, scientifically, and theologically, in the fear of God, and without injury to their reputations as Christian ministers.

Rev. Mr. Buckley, the essayist of the preceding meeting, thought that the two papers read were sufficient, and that it would be injudicious to invite Mr. Platt to speak upon a matter which he had already exhausted in his pamphlet.

Rev. Mr. Parker rose excitedly and demanded a hearing for Mr. Platt, declaring himself an adherent of the fanatical party, if they choose to call them by that title. His remarks were greeted by cries of "Order," and the Chairman requested him to be seated.

The committee appointed two weeks ago, and to whom the resignation of Rev. C. D. Foss as President was referred, reported the following resolutions, which were received and adopted:

Resolved, That we accept with regret the resignation of our brother, Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., who has so long been a worthy member of this body, and who has of late filled the chair of the presiding officer with so much ease, dignity, and ability.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Wesleyan University in securing as its chief executive officer a gentleman so pure and circumspect in life, so affable and dignified in manner, so able and popular in the ministry of the Word, and so eminently qualified and adapted to fulfill the duties of the office to which he is now called.

A motion to elect a successor to Dr. Foss was laid over. The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union sent in a communication requesting the cooperation of the ministers by the holding of monthly prayer-meetings in their churches, and the appointment of lady delegates from each church to the general meetings of the Union.

The meeting then adjourned.

SHERIFF'S EXTORTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If it were not that I wish to avoid a sensational head line, I might properly have headed this communication "Sheriffs' Villainy" instead of "Sheriffs' Extortion." However, extortion, villainy, or whatever else we term it, too many feel it, and a great many more tolerate it, connive at it, or feebly protest against it; and for some reason or another lawyers fail to make any effort to resist or expose it. Yet no more atrocious abuse exists under the guise of legal administration than the unwarranted and corrupt manner in which deputies of the Sheriff exercise their powers or their pillage.

It is inevitable that those who suffer from such extortion must have but a poor regard for law and its authority, when under its form and administration such villainy can be practiced; and no more effectual mode could be adopted to bring law into contempt and its administration into general disgust than to suffer these evils to continue.

During a not very long practice as a lawyer, there have come my knowledge instances of the corrupt and oppressive use or abuse of power by these deputies that the bare remembrance of fills me with indignation, and impels me to open this question for the consideration of our profession and the benefit of the public. Many of these instances were of such an aggravated nature that I sincerely wonder a free-born citizen with one spark of manhood could tamely or silently submit without denouncing the spoiler or exposing his rascality. But it seems when a man finds himself in the clutches of the law, or of the bandits of the law, he resigns himself to be mercilessly and ruthlessly used, and feels that he can no longer assert his dignity and independence. Others look on indifferently but to pity the poor wretch's misfortune, and complacently assure themselves the danger lies far from them; while they little know their turn may come next.

Not to generalize further, let me be more particular and mention two or three illustrative cases out of hundreds that come under my observation. The severest oppression and the grossest outrage occur in connection with orders of arrest and executions against the person. When a deputy is intrusted with either process he feels possessed of a *placer*, in which if there be not *millions*, he will certainly see there are *dollars* in it; and his cupidity, and such mental resources as he can command, will devise the most effective means to make it yield as much as the necessities or the fears of the poor wretch on whom he lays hands will permit. The following is in point: Some time in July last an execution was issued against the person of a debtor on a judgment obtained six years ago. As he got to his door from a Summer resort, with satchel in hand, he was seized and informed he was in the custody of the law. The person making the arrest was as ingenious in applying the terrors of the law and holding up the probable consequences as was ever inquisitor in applying the screw or wrench to extort a confession. The minister of the law put on a most uncompromising, inexorable appearance until a slight manifestation was made by the victim to negotiate. It was no doubt a great hardship to be taken off and locked up the moment of his return, with no time to provide for the sudden emergency. Yes, it was true, but should the process not be then executed the deputy would lose his fees. What were they? This important individual dotted a few scrawls on paper and coolly put them down as $75, when legally they were about $7. It was impossible to pay such a sum; but there came an offer and the terrors of the law were relaxed, and it was declared respite could be given, and finally a bargain was struck, or rather the victim was struck for the sum of $60, which was borrowed to give him to shut his eyes for three weeks. Why, brigandage is respectable as compared with this. And to permit such extortion under the form of legal process is a consummate, shameful outrage.

About a year ago I issued an execution for the amount of $115. The person against whom it was issued was a salesman. The deputy called at his boarding-house, and put on a most formidable appearance, and began to remove his trunk, and was stopped and mollified when he got $20. When I inquired as to the result of the levy, I was informed it amounted to nothing, and the deputy assured me I could not recover a dollar from the young man. However, after bringing him up to be examined, he paid the money, and in the course of the inquiry, he told me had paid $20 under the belief that would be the last of it.

A respectable client of mine, a citizen who has been upward of thirty years in business, had the misfortune to become somewhat embarrassed, and an execution for a small amount was issued against him. As he was at his business, in the act of serving a customer, the officer called with the execution. He presented himself with a vulgar, swaggering air, sucking a cigar in one side of his mouth, with newly-dyed mustache, and diamond in shirt front, and asked what he was going to do about it; and, on being informed that he was unable just then to pay the amount, the reply was made in the foul language of the species: "He'd be —— —— if he was going to be goosed any further," and he swore his safe and desk must be removed unless something was paid him. The man's customer had such sympathy for him that he offered the money to settle it. These are enough; they are a sample of hundreds of such cases; and they are sufficient to bring a blush of shame and indignation to every manly person. It is nothing less than a craven spirit that can tolerate or submit to such evils.

There is nothing in my whole business as a lawyer so utterly disagreeable and vexatious as the meeting and dealing with these deputies. A person may exhibit talent, promptness, and industry in enforcing a claim to judgment, and then find his efforts abortive through the cupidity and corruption of these officers. It is time, in the protection of their own interests and in duty to the public that the Bar took some action in this matter; if they suffer these abuses to continue they are false to themselves and recreant in their obligations to the public.

To your journal we may look for the exposure of these abuses as well as every other inimical to the public interests. I do sincerely hope the influential members of the Bar will combine to remedy these evils, so fraught with danger to personal liberty and public welfare. "PRO BONO PUBLICO."

STRUGGLE WITH A CONVICT.

AN OFFICER OF THE MOUNTED SQUAD RECAPTURES A CONVICT—A HARD FIGHT IN FIRST AVENUE.

A clever recapture was yesterday afternoon effected by Officer Parker, of the Mounted Squad. He was standing on the dock at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street while the prisoners for Blackwell's Island were being transferred from the Black Maria to the steamer Minnahanonck, and, observing a suspicious-looking man make his way rapidly to the street, called to the Captain of the steamer and asked him to see whether the number of prisoners on board corresponded with the list. It was then discovered that there was one short, and Officer Parker at once went in pursuit of the man he had seen leave the dock. He arrived within sight of the fugitive on First avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, and overtook him between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, where he took him into custody. The prisoner, a large and powerful man, resisted the officer, and a fierce struggle followed. Fearing that he might escape, the officer called upon some citizens who were present for assistance, but either through fear or from sympathy with the criminal it was not given. After a severe fight, during which the combatants fell into the gutter and fought for some time on the ground, the officer succeeded in placing handcuffs upon the prisoner, and he was finally taken back to the steamer. It was there learned that he had been sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary for abandoning his wife and children.

A BROOKLYN MERCHANT ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

About 9 o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. E. P. Taylor, of the firm of T. Brooks & Co., upholsterers, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself through the head, at his residence, No. 86 Cambridge place, Brooklyn. Mr. Taylor has for a year back been in ill health, and latterly he has been afflicted with softening of the brain. On Saturday evening he was in unusually low spirits, and retired to his room early. On Sunday morning a pistol shot was heard in the house, and Mrs. Taylor, on going to her husband's room, found him lying on the bed and blood oozing from a bullet hole in his temple. He held in his right hand a small one-barrel pistol. A doctor was summoned without delay, but, as the bullet lodged in Mr. Taylor's brain, it is feared he is beyond medical aid. The unfortunate man, though yet alive, is unconscious and not expected to survive many hours. Mr. Taylor is forty-eight years of age and in good circumstances. The case was not reported to the Police until yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MISREPRESENTATIONS UPON SALE OF STOCK.

Nelson vs. Luling et al.—This was an appeal from the judgment of the general term of the New-York Superior Court, affirming a judgment entered upon the dismissal of the plaintiff's complaint. The action was brought by the plaintiff as a stockholder of the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, claiming that he had been induced to purchase the stock by the false and fraudulent representations of defendants, who were the managers of the company. Upon the trial the facts appeared to be as follows: In the Fall of 1865 a steamship company was organized under the laws of this State, called the North American Lloyds Steam-ship Company, to run between New-York and North Germany, with a nominal capital of $1,000,000, which, however, was never wholly paid in, nor was a certificate of its being paid in ever filed as provided for by statute. The company purchased three steamers and existed for about a year, when it became insolvent, and a Receiver was appointed of its effects.

The three steamers cost $965,000, a large portion of which was secured by mortgage upon the vessels, part was paid in cash, and the remainder was to be paid in stock of the company. At its failure, in the Fall of 1866, the actual debts of the company, including liens upon its ships, amounted to $1,400,000.

This included a purchase-money mortgage to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for $300,000 on two of the steamers; a mortgage for $110,000 to Duncan, Sherman & Co., and second liens to Luling & Co., for themselves and others of about $300,000, and sundry other liens for repairs, and other claims for over $820,000. In this latter amount was included a debt to the plaintiff, which was wholly unsecured, and consequently worthless.

Previous to December, 1866, the second mortgages upon the steamers were foreclosed, the boats sold, and were purchased by the mortgagees, subject to the lien of the first mortgages upon two of them. Thus all the interest of the original owners and of unsecured creditors was cut off. On Dec. 29, 1866, an arrangement was made between Luling, (who had purchased the steamers under the mortgage sale,) and the Pacific Mail Company, (which held the first mortgages against two of them,) that upon the foreclosure of the mortgages against these two, they, (the company and Luling,) should buy in the steamers and form a new company.

At the sale, pursuant to this agreement, the two steamers were purchased by one Taylor, as trustee for the parties, and afterward the third steamer was also conveyed to him by Luling. The New-York and Bremen Steamship Company was thus formed, the entire capital of $1,000,000 being subscribed for by seven persons. It was agreed that persons holding stock in the old Lloyd Company should be allowed to exchange it for stock in this company by paying fifty per cent. of the par value of the stock. Upon these terms the plaintiff purchased twenty-seven shares.

The enterprise proved unsuccessful, and all parties concerned appear to have lost what they put in. The plaintiff claims that he purchased his stock under misrepresentation and fraud upon the part of defendants, and claims $8,000 damages.

At the trial his complaint was dismissed, and upon appeal to General Term, the court held, (opinion by Freedman, J.) that before a plaintiff can recover in an action of this kind, he must show that the representations made were not only false in fact, but were also made with intent to deceive.

The onus of proof lies upon the party alleging fraud, and without such proof the presumption of fair dealing will control. Judgment was affirmed, and plaintiff appealed to this court where the judgment of the General Term has been affirmed with costs.

CASES HEARD.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—In the Court of Appeals Monday, Sept. 27, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 21.—*Anna K. Gilman, Executrix, &c., appellant, vs. Winthrop W. Gilman, et al., respondents,* and No. 21½, *Anna K. Gilman, Executrix, &c., appellant, vs. Theophilus Gilman, respondent.*—Argued together as one case, by E. C. Benedict, of counsel for appellants, and by Charles B. Glover and Charles E. Whitehead for respondent.

No. 106.—*Lewis O. Vernal, appellant, vs. Thomas Vernal, respondent.*—Submitted.

No. 7½.—*Janet A. Lathrop, Executrix, &c., appellant, vs. Robert Dunlop, et al., respondents.*—Argued by G. L. Stedman, of counsel for appellant, and by A. J. Parker for respondents.

No. 32.—*William Costello, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, appellants.*—Argued by J. Dean, of counsel for appellants, and by F. MacNamara for respondents.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1875.

RECORDER HACKETT'S COURT.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Charles Jackson, who picked the pocket of Solomon Fletcher, of New-Jersey, of a watch and chain, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. Frank Rubiera, charged with stealing and pawning a quantity of jewelry, valued at $782, the property of Raphael Chenard, of No. 366 Ninth avenue, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. John Shea, aged twelve, charged with picking the pocket of Henry Decker of $3 25 at Broadway and Ann street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Catholic Protectory. Patrick Kelly, indicted for breaking into the unoccupied house No. 322 West Forty-second street, and attempting to steal all the gas fixtures and lead pipes, which he, in company with a confederate, had cut down and packed up ready for removal, was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for four years and six months. John Quinn, a little boy, indicted for breaking into the machine shop of William Brown, No. 541 West Thirty-fifth street, and stealing therefrom two valves, one of which was found in his possession, was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and six months. Edward Hart, an ex-convict, charged with picking the pocket of Peter N. Grafe, of No. 234 Washington street, of a $20 bill on the 4th inst., pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years. Mary Maher admitted having stolen a watch and chain from August Reinhardt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months. Frederick Studer, aged nineteen, convicted of an attempted burglary on the premises of John Moore, No. 2 Second avenue, was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison.

SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

Three suits have been entered in the United States District Court, by United States District Attorney Bliss, against R. S. Allen and his sureties, arising from contracts held by the former for supplying clothing for the Marine Corps, during the years 1871 and 1872. The complaint is similar in most particulars to that brought against Barnum within a recent period. During the years named Allen entered into contracts with Major Allen, United States Quartermaster, to furnish all material and make up all clothing required for the Marine Corps, and it is alleged that upon these contracts $27,387 was fraudulently obtained from the Government. The first suit is against Pierson E. Sanford and George W. Sanford, sureties upon the first contract to the amount of $100,000. As is customary, suit is brought against them for the full amount of their bond, the amount claimed as due the Government in this instance being between $12,000 and $13,000. The second suit is against R. S. Devlin and John West, sureties, for the sum of $59,000. The amount claimed by the Government is between $14,000 and $15,000. The third suit is against Allen, individually, to recover the sum of $30,000, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the Government as above stated.

A NOTORIOUSLY DISREPUTABLE CHARACTER.

Sarah E. Meyers, keeper of a disorderly house in the Fifteenth Ward, jointly indicted with her husband Thomas for keeping a disreputable house in Wooster street, was called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in the Court of General Sessions. It is only a few months since the female prisoner was convicted of keeping a house of the same description in the locality referred to, and sentenced by Judge Sutherland to three months in the City Prison. Counsel for the prisoners pleaded guilty to the offense, and stated that they had stipulated to abate the nuisance and remove from the locality, never again to engage in the business. The citizens of the ward were satisfied with this arrangement, and concurred with counsel in appealing to the leniency of the court. Recorder Hackett said that the female prisoner had the reputation of being the most notorious keeper of disorderly houses in the City. She had been tried and convicted for this offense, but had, notwithstanding, returned to her old course of living. In consideration of the solemn promise she had made to abandon her disreputable business he would suspend sentence, holding it over her, however, in case she should ever again, directly or indirectly, engage in her old practices, in which event the court would send for herself and her husband and sentence them to every day of the punishment in his power to impose.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST GEORGE WILKES.

In the suit for libel brought by James F. Latham against George Wilkes, the parties appeared yesterday afternoon before Justice Bixby for an examination, which had been asked for by Mr. Wilkes. The complainant was accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, and the defendant by Mr. Fellows and Mr. Briggs. After considerable dispute, Mr. Brooke established the fact of the publication of the alleged libelous articles in the *Spirit of the Times*, on May 8, Sept. 4, and various intermediate dates. The defendant admitted that he was the author of the articles in question. The sale of the papers was proved by another witness, and ex-Judge E. F. Fellowes, of the Third District Court of New-Orleans, was called to testify to the character of the complainant during his residence in New-Orleans. He had known complainant from 1865 to 1868, and spoke highly of his character, which he said was good. Horace M. Jordan, an attaché of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, was next called. He had known Mr. Latham since the Winter of 1863-4, and knew him to be a gentleman of high standing. The examination was then adjourned until Wednesday at 10:30 A. M. Justice Bixby allowed Mr. Wilkes to go on parole until the completion of the examination, when he said he should require him to file a bail bond.

THE SUIT FOR SIX MILLIONS.

A HEARING IN THE CASE OF PETER B. SWEENY POSTPONED.

The motion for a bill of particulars in the suit against Peter B. Sweeny to recover the $6,000,000 which it is charged that the Ring defrauded the City of, came on for argument yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue. On the case being called, Mr. W. H. Peckham, on behalf of the Attorney General, asked for a postponement until the General Term shall have decided the appeal from the decision of a motion of a similar nature in the suit against William M. Tweed. Judge Donohue expressed the opinion that a postponement was proper under the circumstances. Mr. John McKeon, of counsel for Mr. Sweeny, was of the opinion that the court should follow the precedent set in the Tweed case, and grant the order. If this were done, counsel would stipulate that the appeal should be decided at the next General Term. Mr. Peckham said he was willing that an order granting the motion should be entered, on stipulation being made that the same decision should be made in General Term as might be given in the Tweed case. Mr. Beach, of counsel for Mr. Sweeny, was unwilling to agree to this proposition, saying that he was ignorant of what points had been taken on the Tweed case, and he desired to be heard in the present one at General Term. Judge Donohue postponed the hearing until Oct. 7.

DANIEL DREW'S LAKE SHORE "PUT."

Daniel Drew sold, on March 29 last, to David A. Van Amburg a "put" of 1,000 shares of Lake Shore stock at 70. On July 29 the stock, which stood at about 61, was tendered by Van Amburg, but Mr. Drew was absent from his office on account of illness. Van Amburg sold the stock at the Stock Exchange at 60¾, and then sued Drew in the Superior Court to recover $9,375 damages, which he alleges he has sustained by the transaction. Drew's defense is that there was no mutuality in the contract, Van Amburg not having agreed to deliver him the stock; that there was no proper tender of the stock; that Van Amburg borrowed the stock, and did not own it, and that the Stock Exchange is a close corporation, and Mr. Drew, not being a member, had no power to go there and protect his stock. A motion was made on behalf of the plaintiff yesterday before Judge Van Vorst, to have the case put on the short cause calendar, counsel contending that all the questions, except as to the tender of the stock, were of a purely legal character, and that the case ought not to occupy more than an hour. In opposition it was argued that the question whether the sale at the Stock Exchange was a fair test of the market price, and consequently of the damages, was one which would necessitate a hearing of five or six hours, and, of itself, without the other questions as to Mr. Drew's sickness, and whether there was a proper tender, would preclude the case being put on the short cause calendar. The court reserved its decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Schultheis vs. Eichler.—Motion granted; $10 costs; judgment to stand.

Phillips vs. Joseph.—Motion granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hook vs. The Mayor, &c.—Case and amendments settled, and ordered to be filed.

Moody vs. Libby.—Motion denied with costs; memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Stevens vs. Hersey.—Order granted and settled.

Rothman vs. Silberstein.—Motion denied.

Scott et al. vs. Hoey.—Affidavit insufficient under rule No. 21; motion granted.

King vs. Waible et al.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Gray vs. Billings.—Motion to amend complaint denied. See memorandum.

F. Heffner vs. A. M. Heffner.—I think that default should be opened and the defendant allowed to appear before the Referee and defend this action.

The People ex rel. Harman D. Hull.—See opinion.

Fitzgerald vs. Belden.—I am not satisfied that this cause can be tried within one hour. The motion is therefore denied, but without costs.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Ryan vs. Titus et al.—Injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Arnold vs. Coar.—Counsel will attend before me on settlement of case Oct. 4, at 10:30 A. M.

By Judge Robinson.

Thornton vs. The St. Paul and Chicago Railroad Company.—Case and amendments settled.

A STRANGER'S EXPERIENCE IN THE CITY.

On the night of the 16th inst., as Sherman Veit, a stranger in the City, was walking along Broadway, he was accosted by William J. Stuart, aged twenty-one, and Michael Burke, aged nineteen, who, at his request, offered to conduct him to a lodging-house. Instead, however, of showing the stranger to a lodging-house, the youthful ruffians decoyed him into a stable on West Forty-first street, where they assaulted him, threw him down, seized him by the throat, and robbed him of the few trifling effects on his person—a knife, hat, bunch of keys, watch-key, and $2 in money. The desperadoes were subsequently arrested and indicted, and on being called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins in General Sessions yesterday, pleaded guilty to the offense. Recorder Hackett said that the prisoners had pleaded guilty to an atrocious crime, the recurrence of which he would do all in his power to prevent. In consideration, however, of their youth, he would give them a chance to do better in after life, and would, therefore, sentence them to the mitigated punishment of six years in State Prison.

A PRISONER PERJURES HIMSELF.

John Trainor, aged twenty, one of a gang of thieves who infest the locality in the vicinity of Second avenue and Fortieth street, was placed on trial in General Sessions yesterday, charged with stealing a pocketbook containing $90 from the person of Owen McBride, who keeps a liquor saloon at Fortieth street and Second avenue. A little boy named Charles Corrigan proved that while McBride was suffering from the effects of an overdose of whisky Trainor opened his vest and stole the pocketbook alluded to. The prisoner took the stand, and, after denying the larceny under oath, swore positively in reply to the questions of Assistant District Attorney Rollins, that he had never been in State Prison, admitting, however, that he had served a term in the House of Refuge. Mr. Rollins, however, immediately proved that the prisoner was an ex-convict, and the jury, without leaving their seats, found him guilty. After the rendition of the verdict, Mr. Rollins asked that the prisoner be remanded and indicted for the perjury which he had so daringly committed in trying to swear himself out of State Prison. Recorder Hackett acquiesced in the proposition of the District Attorney, and had Trainor remanded for indictment and speedy trial on a charge of perjury.

HIGHWAYMEN CRUELLY DISAPPOINTED.

At a late hour on Saturday night while John Lyons, of No. 301 East Forty-sixth street, was staggering through Lexington avenue in the vicinity of Forty-eighth street, he was knocked down and robbed by two young highwaymen. Lyons cried for help and the ruffians were pursued and captured. They proved to be Thomas McCarthy and Joseph Connolly, both well known to the Police. Their booty, which consisted of just twenty-nine cents and a paper of chewing tobacco, was found in their possession. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and both were committed for trial at General Sessions in default of $2,000 bail each.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST A NEW-JERSEY RAILWAY.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Donohue, on the application of counsel for Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, granted an attachment against the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Company. The application was based on the alleged non-payment of $26,398 22 due the Erie Railway for the use of rolling stock and a portion of its tracks. Messrs. John A. Abbott and William P. Shearman gave an undertaking for plaintiff in $1,000 each.

DE GRATH REMANDED FOR EXTRADITION.

In the matter of the habeas corpus proceedings for the release of Charles De Grath, an alleged fugitive from Illinois, Judge Donohue yesterday dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner for extradition. De Grath had been held on an extradition warrant granted on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, charging him with having committed perjury in Alexander County, Ill., and his release on habeas corpus had been sought on the technical ground that the time of the commission of the alleged crime was not specified in the requisition.

A SHERIFF ASSAULTED WITH VITRIOL.

A few weeks ago Edgar C. Fuller and his brother, Waldo E. Fuller, doing business as druggists at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, were arrested for throwing vitriol at Deputy Sheriff Patrick C. Keenan and his assistant, who had gone to their store to execute a dispossess warrant. The accused druggists were held to bail in the sum of $2,000 each, a relative in Brooklyn becoming surety for their appearance. It came to the knowledge of Chief Clerk Clark, of the District Attorney's office, yesterday, that the bail furnished was worthless, whereupon he had a bench warrant issued for the apprehension of the young men. Detectives O'Connor and Field arrested Edgar C. Fuller at his father's residence, No. 29 Prospect place, and brought him to the District Attorney's office, where he was committed to the Tombs. The brother, Waldo, being sick in bed, was allowed to remain at home under the surveillance of the detectives until to-day, when he will be brought to this City.

COURT NOTES.

The will of Thomas Barron, deceased, was admitted to probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. The evidence in the Hersey will case was summed up by counsel.

Nicholas Volk, of No. 17 Stanton street, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with selling unstamped cigars. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

A meeting of the Bar will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the room of Part II., Supreme Court, Circuit, to take suitable action respecting the death of the late Judge John H. Reynolds, one of the Commissioners of the Court of Appeals.

The United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, was opened yesterday for the Fall term, Judge Benedict presiding. The Grand Jury was sworn in and charged at some length by the Judge. John A. C. Gray, of No. 43 Fifth avenue, a retired merchant, was appointed foreman.

In the matter of the motion for substitution of counsel in the Taylor will case, Judge Busteed, of counsel for Mr. Andrews, and Col. Wingate, of counsel for Mrs. Taylor, submitted their briefs yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, to Judge Donohue, who promised an early decision.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Peter Reynolds, of No. 121 Mulberry street, a laborer in the employ of the City, was charged in the Tombs Police Court yesterday with stealing $30 worth of clothing from Thomas Tuomey, of No. 4 First street. Reynolds pleaded not guilty, and was held in default of $1,000 bail.

D. Stephens, of No. 39 Hester street; H. Halcke, of No. 34 Whitehall street; J. Costello, of No. 27 Bridge street; and R. Becker, of No. 232 William street, were each held yesterday in $100 bail at the Tombs Police Court to appear for trial at the General Sessions on charge of violating the Excise law by selling liquor on Sunday.

Wellington Schuyler, a colored man, was arrested on Sunday by Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, and brought before Justice Bixby yesterday morning on a charge of having dangerously stabbed his white mistress, Carrie Chrystie, at their rooms, No. 136 Thompson street. The woman is in Bellevue Hospital, and reported to be in a dangerous condition. He was held to await the result of the woman's injuries.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Justice Bixby, presiding, the following named persons were held in $100 bail each, to answer a charge of having violated the Excise law by selling liquors on Sunday last: Richard Woodhead, No. 114 Sixth avenue; Charles Baumeister, No. 165 Forsyth street; John P. Dodan, No. 191 Greene street; George Blenheman, No. 58 University place; Henry Hilke, No. 56 Tenth avenue; Mary Crossman, No. 407 West street; Henry Boschen, No. 595 West street, and Henry Holke, No. 386 West street.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—The following is the day calendar, Court of Appeals, for Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1875: Nos. 109, 104, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, and 118.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
39	Sinclair, Receiver, vs. Whalen.	137	Matter of Jackson.
42	Matter of Meyer, an Attorney.	148	Bates vs. The N. J. Midland R. R. Co.
50	Kiefer vs. Oppenheim.	154	Weetjen vs. The St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Company.
54	The People, &c., vs. Board of Underwriters.	181	National Broadway Bank vs. International P'king Co.
70	Matter of Guardian Savings Institution.	190	Peters vs. Molloy.
72	Gill vs. Guardian Savings Institution.	200	Cummings vs. Gilligan.
80	Browning vs. Rollwagen.	202	Palmer vs. Morrison.
82	Stevenson vs. Stewart.	212	Matter of estate of Henry Brugman.
94	Averill vs. Rogers.	216	Baentzendorff versus Choatal.
98	Newton vs. Continental Bank.	217	Baker vs. Kohn.
108	Whittens vs. Peckham.	219	Dietz vs. Bucking.
111	Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Name.	220	Tyng vs. U. S. S. & T. Boat Company.
113	Warner vs. The U. S. Guano Company.	224	Messmore vs. Martin.
		225	Same vs. Same.
		228	Dietz vs. Bucking.
		229	Renck vs. Bruen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Richard Donovan, robbery.	Edward H. Read, grand larceny.
Dennis Hickey, robbery.	Daniel Titus, grand larceny.
Joseph Parsonoloski, felonious assault and battery.	Mary Burn, grand larceny.
John Daly, felonious assault and battery.	Thomas Loyal, assault and battery.
Mark Lynsky, felonious assault and battery.	John Gore and Edward McLaughlin, assault and battery.
William Tuite, felonious assault and battery.	John Smith, petit larceny.
Thomas Kelly, rape.	Patrick Stafford, petit larceny.
Charles H. Maden, burglary.	Kate Curley, petit larceny.
James McCarthy, burglary.	Frank Reilly, petit larceny.
Charles Zimmerman, burglary.	Frank Colette, burglary.
Thomas J. Weeks and Henry Lindberg, grand larceny.	James McGreery and Joseph Lawson, grand larceny.
James McGee, grand larceny.	Henry Botolow, grand larceny.
Robert Hill, grand larceny.	

THE CITY BUDGET.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT—REQUISITIONS FOR THE ISSUE OF CITY BONDS—$20,000 ALLOWED TO PROSECUTE THE RING CASES.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a comparatively brief session yesterday. Mayor Wickham occupied the chair. A communication was received from the Department of Parks, requesting the board to authorize the issue of Museum of Art stock to the amount of $250,000. It was laid over.

Controller Green called attention to the fact that he had received a requisition for $729,700 to defray the cost of opening Eleventh avenue from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to Fort George. No action was taken on the matter. The Controller also announced that he had received two pay-rolls for boulevard laborers from the Department of Public Works, dated, respectively, Sept. 4 and Sept. 18. The first pay-roll called for $52,908, and the second for $52,330. In addition, there were a number of claims for various sums on file in the Finance Department. He [Mr. Green] believed that the public works in the upper portion of the City were carried on too rapidly and were far in advance of the necessities of the time. A resolution was then adopted authorizing the Controller to issue assessment bonds to the amount of $250,000, to pay the laborers and various claims against the Department of Public Works.

A communication was received from Commissioner Fitz John Porter stating that the estimated cost of removing the water-gate houses on Tenth avenue, and building new structures beyond the avenue, was $300,000, and that $100,000 of the amount would be required at once. Controller Green said he believed the work was unnecessary, and that even if it was required, it could be done at one-half the estimated expense. The communication was laid over.

The board then authorized the following unexpended balances to be transferred: $5,000 from the "contingencies" of the Law Department to the salaries of the same; $2,000 from the Police fund to the account of the Sanitary Bureau of the Board of Health, and $5,000 from the appropriation of the Bureau of Combustibles to that of the repair account of the Fire Department.

The resolution, which has been before the Board for many months, authorizing an appropriation of $20,000 to be expended in procuring evidence in relation to the Ring frauds upon the certificate of the Controller, was called up and passed. The meeting then adjourned.

Following is a list of the appropriations made to the various departments in 1875, and the amounts asked for 1876. Other estimates are yet to be submitted:

	Allowed for 1875.	Asked for 1876.
The Common Council	$114,500	$114,500 00
The Mayoralty	59,000	59,000 00
Finance Department	280,000	320,000 00
Law Department	192,850	192,850 00
Department of Public Works	1,582,000	2,753,500 00
Department of Public Parks	584,000	1,237,660 00
Department of Buildings	95,000	90,000 00
Department of Public Charities and Correction	1,183,000	1,366,992 76
Health Department	222,000	328,400 00
Police Department, (including street-cleaning)	4,187,325	4,538,822 00
Fire Department	1,316,000	1,306,785 00
Department of Taxes and Assessments	129,800	129,800 00
Board of Education	3,583,000	3,796,500 00
The College of the City of New-York	150,000	150,000 00
Election expenses	160,000	139,250 00

It is not considered likely that the estimates for 1876 will be passed in their present shape. In some cases very material reductions will probably be made.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS ARRAIGNED FOR CRUELTY.

Charles Hoyt, Principal of Public School No. 7, in Jersey City, and Misses Celeste Townsend and Mathilde Stagg, teachers in the same school, were arraigned in the Second District Police Court, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, on a charge of cruelty to a pupil named Edward Craig, aged eight years. The complaint upon which the warrant for their arrest was issued set forth that Miss Stagg confined the boy in a dark, unventilated closet; that Miss Townsend pulled hair out of his head, and that Mr. Hoyt administered a very severe castigation, the traces of which still appeared upon his body. When placed upon the witness-stand the boy, for some reason, refused to repeat the statement he had made to his parents, and Justice Keese was constrained to discharge the accused. The Board of Education will probably make an investigation.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

THE FALL RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION—THE ANNUAL COUNCIL OF THE NEW-YORK DIOCESE—BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York will be held in St. John's Chapel, Varick street, to-morrow and the following day, under the presidency of Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of the Diocese. A very large representation of delegates both lay and clerical is expected, but no business of special importance is likely to be brought before the convention. A large amount of routine business will however be transacted, and reports of interest from the various standing committees will be presented. The assignments for the morning service are not yet made, as they are not usually perfected until the morning of the convention. At the close of the services the Bishop will take the chair and call the convention to order, after which the Secretary, Rev. Dr. Eugenbrodt, will call the roll and take the names of the delegates in attendance. The Bishop's annual address will, as usual, be an elaborate and important document. He will review the work of the Episcopate during the past year and call attention to matters in which the action be required. Following the Bishop's address the reports of the various committees will be in order. Messrs. Hamilton Fish, Michael Ulshaeffer, and Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., the standing Committee on the Incorporation and Admission of Churches, will present a report dealing with such new churches as seek admission to the convention, and Messrs. David Clarkson, Frederic I. Winslow, and Robert H. Ludlow will report on the Treasurer's accounts. Messrs. Charles Tracy, Francis Pott, Rev. I. N. Gallaher, and Rev. Thomas Gallaudet will submit a report on the Diocesan fund, and the Trustees of the Episcopal fund will make their annual report, which will include a recommendation as to the amount of the Bishop's salary. The Episcopal fund, at last report amounted to $110,000, of which $102,500 was invested on bond and mortgage in improved New-York City property at seven per cent., and $8,000 was on deposit with the United States Trust Company at three per cent., awaiting a permanent investment. The income from this fund has been for years, and is still, insufficient to pay the Bishop's salary, which was fixed at $9,000 last year, and the deficiency has to be made up annually by a tax on each parish in the diocese.

Rev. D. Muhlenberg, Rev. George I. Green, D.D., John Buckley, Jr., Cambridge Livingston, and Anthony B. McDonald, the Committee on the General Theological Seminary, will also make a report respecting that institution, and the Warden of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, will present his usual annual review relating to the promotion of religion and learning in that college. The Missionary Committee, comprising Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, D. D., Rev. James Starr Clark, D. D., Rev. Octavius Applegate, George C. Collins, James Pott, Hamilton Bruce, William M. Kingsland, and William H. Aspinwall, will submit a statement showing the amount and nature of the work performed through the instrumentality of their body. The City Missionary Society will give interesting statistics relating to the St. Barnabas Home, in Mulberry street. There is about $8,000 expended annually for missionary purposes, and there are about thirty missionaries on the list. The Trustees of the fund for the relief of aged and infirm clergymen will make a statement regarding their trust and how it has been disposed of. At the last report $45,650 was invested permanently, and the annual payments from the fund reach $8,000. The Secretary will make a report relating to the condition of the journals of the convention, and the Standing Committee will also make a report on miscellaneous subjects. This committee is composed of Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rev. William Engenbrodt, D. D., Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., Stephen P. Nash, Lloyd W. Wells, Henry Drisler, LL.D., and George McCullough Miller.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES—SKETCH OF THE VARIOUS CONVENTIONS.

A number of important religious conventions and meetings are to be held in October, including the biennial conference of the Evangelical Alliance, the General Convention of Universalists, the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the General Missionary Convention of the Disciples of Christ, (Campbellite,) the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Churches, the General Conference of the American Wesleyan Connection, the meeting of the Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops, and the General Conference of the Evangelical Association.

On October 5 the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will hold its sixty-sixth annual meeting in Chicago. Dr. Andrews, President of Marietta College, Ohio, will preach the annual sermon. The board sustains missions in nearly every quarter of the globe, and employs a large force of missionaries. It meets to receive reports of the year's operations, to decide upon a plan for the coming year, and to settle financial questions. The society is supported by contributions from the Congregational Churches. The accounts of the board show a deficit for the past year of $44,323 96. The receipts for the previous year were, from donations, $352,041 28; from legacies, $83,097 76; for work in nominally Christian lands, $34,331 22; making a total of $469,470 26. This year the receipts stand, from donations, $349,084 86; from legacies, $89,702 38; for nominally Christian lands, $29,833 58; making a total of $468,620 82. During August $93,124 60 was received. The deficit mentioned includes $30,400 which was lacking last year.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Churches is one of four general Lutheran organizations in this country. It has about 147,000 members, being the second largest Lutheran body in the country. Its ninth annual meeting will be held at Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 7. The council proposed a colloquium a few years ago, with a view to bringing into closer relations the various Lutheran bodies of the country, but the project has not been approved, and it is possible that the council this year will take further action in relation to Lutheran union.

The Evangelical Association is a body of German Christians, organized by Albright, and are often called Albright Methodists. Their General Conference will meet in Philadelphia Oct. 14. It is an Episcopal Church, and in consequence of general dissatisfaction with its present designation, the General Conference will be asked to change the name to "Evangelical Episcopal Church" or "Evangelical Methodist Church." It has fifteen annual conferences, over 95,000 members, 779 traveling and 519 local preachers.

The Disciples of Christ are a numerous body of Christians in the West, using the congregational form of government, and holding to the Baptist doctrine of baptism. Originally organized to bring about a union of Protestant Churches, they reject all creeds as bonds of church fellowship, but hold to the leading doctrines of evangelical Christianity. They hold annually a General Missionary Convention, which provides for the support of missions and Bible societies, and transact such business concerning the general interests of the Churches as may present itself. It meets this year in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 19. The strength of the Disciples is estimated as high as 500,000 members. They are especially active in the cause of education.

The General Convention of the Universalist Church is held annually. Last year it met in New-York, this year it meets in Lynn, Mass., Oct. 20. This church is 105 years old, John Murray first preaching its doctrines in this country in September, 1770. Its members are spread all over the country, being most numerous, however, in Massachusetts, New-York, and Ohio. According to the latest statistics they have thirty-seven State Conventions, 674 ministers, and 30,905 members.

The American Wesleyan Connection was formed on an anti-slavery basis, and one of the principal elements of its constitution is opposition to secret societies, especially Freemasons. It is a very small body, not numbering probably over 12,000 or 15,000 members. Its General Conference will meet at Sycamore, Ill., Oct. 20.

The biennial conference of the Evangelical Alliance will open at Pittsburg Oct. 26. The programme has not yet been arranged, but the meeting is expected to be of great interest, and many distinguished personages, it is said, will take part in it. Action will probably be taken concerning the holding of another World's Conference.

The Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops will meet in this City Oct. 28, to hear the report of the Mexican Commission, and to elect Missionary Bishops for Africa and China.

SALE OF JOHN MORRISSEY'S GAMBLING-HOUSES.

Mr. Albert Spencer purchased yesterday from John Morrissey and his wife, Susannah T. Morrissey, two houses located in Twenty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, at a cost of $40,000. The property formerly belonged to George Bradshaw, of this City, and was purchased by Mr. Morrissey in 1864. Latterly they have been known to sporting men as Morrissey's gambling-houses, and the sale professes to include the fixtures and general appurtenances, though it is safe to assume that all evidences of the uses to which the property was converted were sedulously removed. The deed was formally executed by William H. Lee, Notary Public.

THE NEW INSPECTOR OF GRAIN.

The Produce Exchange Committee on Grain have appointed Mr. A. D. Sterling, of this City, as Inspector in Chief of Grain under the new grading rules. The position is said to be worth $10,000 per year, but it can only be filled by an expert. Mr. Sterling has appointed as his assistant Mr. H. G. Cluff, and the Grain Committee have approved the appointment. These gentlemen will visit Chicago, Milwaukee, and the other shipping centres, and gather the latest results, and as soon as the railroads shall have perfected their arrangements, getting proper scales, &c., the grades for the next year will [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 Western Union... 76⅜	300 St. Paul........ 34⅛
100 do.........c. 76⅜	200 do.......b3. 34
300 do........ 76¼	300 do........ 34
600 do........ 76⅜	100 St. Paul Pf...... 62⅞
100 do.......c. 76⅜	14 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅞
300 Erie Railway..s3. 17	100 do........102½
500 do........ 17	200 Han. & St. Jo..... 18¾
300 do........ 16⅞	200 do........ 18⅞
100 do......s3. 17	200 Michigan Cen..... 55⅝
900 Pacific Mail...... 35⅛	100 do........ 55⅜
900 do........ 35	200 do........ 55⅜
200 do......s3. 34⅞	100 do......s3. 55⅛
400 do........ 35	200 North-western.... 39¼
100 do.......c. 35	100 do.......c. 39¼
700 do......b3. 35	300 do........ 39⅜
300 do........ 35⅛	100 do......s5. 39¼
200 do......s3. 35	300 do......b3. 39⅜
300 do........ 35	5 North-west'n Pf... 53¾
25 do.......c. 34¾	300 Ohio & Miss...... 15¾
200 do........ 35⅛	100 do........ 15⅞
300 do........ 35¼	900 do........ 15¾
100 do......s30. 35¼	100 do......s3. 15⅝
100 do......b3. 35⅜	400 do........ 15¾
100 do......s5. 35¼	100 do.......c. 15¾
100 do.......c. 35¼	100 do......s60. 15⅝
400 do........ 35¼	200 do........ 15⅝
200 do........ 35⅛	100 Rock Island....c.107¾
700 Lake Shore...... 53¾	600 Tol. & Wab....... 6¼
600 do........ 53⅝	100 do........ 6⅜
2900 do........ 53¾	200 do......b3. 6½
300 do.......c. 53¾	400 do........ 6⅝
200 do......s4. 53¾	600 do........ 6⅜
100 do......s4. 53⅞	600 do........ 6⅝
100 Union Pacific...... 70¼	300 do......b3. 6½
200 do.......c. 70⅛	600 do........ 6½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup., 1867.........121⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 50	5 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.102¼
2,000 Georgia 6s...... 93	300 do......s60.101½
10,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T. 2d class...b.c. 3⅛	300 do........102
	100 do........102½
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.108¼	400 do........102
1,000 C.& R.I.&P.7s.110¼	620 do........101¾
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st. La Crosse Div. 94¼	100 do......s3.101¾
	10 do........102¼
1,000 C. & N.W. C. C. G. bds........ 87¼	20 Pac. R. of Mo. b.c. 46¼
	1000 Erie R'way..b.c. 17
2,000 do........ 87⅜	800 do........ 16⅞
4,000 do........ 87¼	400 do......s3. 16¾
10,000 M. & E. 7s,'71.109	1300 do........ 16¾
10,000 M. & E. 1st C.105	200 do......s4. 16⅝
4,000 Erie 2d.....s3. 99	700 do.......c. 16¾
3,000 H. & S. J.8s,C. 76	100 do........ 16⅝
1,000 Gal. & Chi.1st.106½	600 do........ 16½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.104	500 do......s5. 16½
1,000 do........103⅞	100 do........ 16⅝
19,000 Har. 1st, 7s, C.113⅜	500 do........ 16½
5,000 do........113½	100 Mich. Central.... 55⅛
4,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.105¼	100 do...b.c.s3. 55
10,000 do........105⅜	100 do........ 54
34,000 Un. Pac. 1st...103¼	200 do........ 54½
2,000 North Mo. 1st. 90½	100 do........ 54
1,000 P., F.W.& C.2d.107½	400 C. & N. W...b.c.s3. 39¼
1,000 C., C.& I.C.1st. 41	100 do......s3. 39⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. 98	400 do........ 39⅛
5 Bank of America.150	200 do........ 39
20 Butch.&Drov.Bk.130	100 do........ 39⅛
50 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 95⅞	200 C. & N. W. Pf..... 54¾
30 D. & H. Canal.b.c.120	100 do......b.c. 54¼
100 Union Pacific.b.c. 70	100 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 18½
100 Atl. & P. Tel..b.c. 19½	1100 L.S.&M.S..b.c.s3. 53⅝
100 do......s3. 19¼	1400 do........ 53½
275 do......s3. 19	100 do......b3. 53⅝
200 West. U. T...b.c. 76⅜	600 do......s3. 53½
700 do........ 76¼	500 do.......c. 53½
100 do.......c. 76¼	1000 do........ 53½
1000 do......s3. 76⅛	900 do........ 53⅝
200 do........ 76⅛	1000 do.......c. 53¼
1100 do......s3. 76	600 do......s3. 53¼
100 do......s5. 75⅞	300 do........ 53¼
800 do........ 76	3800 do......s3. 53⅛
700 do........ 75⅞	400 do......s3. 53
100 do......s3. 75¾	100 do......s5. 53
300 do......b3. 75⅞	1100 do........ 53⅛
1300 do........ 75¾	200 do......b3. 53¼
500 do........ 75⅝	100 C. & R. I...b.c.s3.107⅞
300 do......b3. 75¾	50 do........108
2000 do........ 75⅝	300 do........107¾
300 do......s3. 75⅝	400 do........107⅞
100 do.....s10. 75½	100 do......s3.107⅞
1000 do........ 75⅝	200 do........107¾
800 do........ 75¾	25 New-Jersey Cen..111¾
100 Cleve. & P. Gtd... 90⅞	10 do......b.c.111¾
100 do........ 90¾	100 Del., Lack. & W.122
50 Rome & W.....b.c. 52½	100 do......b.c.122
400 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 35⅛	100 C., M. & S.P..b.c. 34⅛
1200 do........ 35	500 do........ 34
1500 do........ 34⅞	300 do........ 33⅞
100 do.......c. 34⅞	100 C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b.c. 62⅞
100 do......b3. 34⅞	200 do......s3. 62¾
500 do......s3. 34¾	100 do........ 62⅝
500 do........ 34¾	400 do......s3. 62½
100 do.......c. 34⅝	100 T., W. & W...b.c. 6⅝
400 do........ 34⅝	100 do......b3. 6½
100 do........ 34½	10 do........ 7
100 do.....s10. 34¾	155 Morris & Essex..103½
2200 do........ 34⅝	140 do......b.c.103¼
300 do......s3. 34⅝	69 Chi., B. & Q...b.c.112
100 do........ 34½	100 Ohio & M...b.c.c. 15¾
100 do........ 34⅜	100 do........ 15¾
200 do........ 34½	100 do......s3. 15⅝
100 Chi. & Alt....b.c. 98½	100 do.......c. 15⅝
100 do......s60. 97½	600 do........ 15½
70 do........ 98	100 do........ 15½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......119⅜	100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102
100 do........119½	100 do......s3.101⅞
500 U.S.5-20C.,'67.121⅛	900 Lake Shore.....s3. 53⅜
100 do........120⅝	2100 do........ 53¼
5,000 Reg. 5s, '81...118	200 do........ 53
3,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 91¼	3200 do........ 53
20,000 Un. Pac. L. G.101½	1000 do......s3. 53
200 Erie Railway..... 16⅝	2500 do......s3. 52⅞
200 do........ 16½	500 do........ 53
100 do......s3. 16½	100 Union Pacific...... 70
1100 Pacific Mail...... 34⅝	100 do......s3. 69⅞
300 do........ 34½	30 do......opg. 70¼
500 do........ 34⅝	100 do........ 69¾
100 do........ 34⅝	200 North-western.... 39⅛
600 do......s4. 34⅝	100 do........ 39
100 do......s3. 34⅝	300 do......s3. 38⅞
100 do........ 34½	200 N. J. Central.s60.110½
100 do.......c. 34½	100 Rock Island......107⅛
600 West. Union..s3. 75¾	100 St. Paul........ 33⅞
400 do........ 75⅝	200 do........ 33¾
600 do......b3. 75⅝	300 Toledo & Wab...... 6⅝
500 do.......c. 75⅝	300 Ohio & Miss...... 15⅝
100 Mich. Central.... 54½	1300 do........ 15⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65 N........119½	$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........c121
7,750 U. S. 5-20 R., '67........120⅝	5,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..124

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, L. B..102	100 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 53
2,000 Cent. P. G. B...105¼	100 do......s3. 53
3,000 U. Pac. 1st.....103⅜	300 do........ 53⅛
4,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 90¾	300 do........ 53
5,000 Ohio & Miss.2d. 70	1400 do........ 52⅞
2,000 West. U. Tel B.103	1400 do........ 53
2,000 Lake Shore D.B.102¼	2000 do........ 52⅞
1,000 Tol. & Wab.1st. 83	1900 do........ 52¾
5,000 C. & N.W.C.C.G. 87½	100 do......s4. 52¾
2,000 Hud. R. 2d, S.F.111¼	100 do........ 52¾
5,000 R.,W.& O.C.1st. 93	100 do........ 52½
50 Del. & Hud.C.b.c.120	700 do........ 52¾
200 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 75¾	100 Union Pac...b. c. 69¾
600 do......s3 75⅝	100 do........ 69¾
1800 do........ 75⅝	200 C. & Pitts. G..b.c. 90¾
2300 do........ 75½	100 do........ 90⅜
500 do........ 75⅝	200 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 39
300 do........ 75½	300 do........ 38⅞
1000 Pacific Mail.b. c. 34½	50 N. J. Cent...b. c.112
700 do........ 34⅝	50 New-Jersey.b. c.130½
1100 do........ 34½	150 C. & R. I.....b. c.107¾
900 do......s3. 34⅜	600 do........107⅝
300 do......s5. 34⅜	100 C.M.&S.P.b.c.s60. 33⅞
100 do........ 34⅜	300 do........ 33⅞
25 N. Y. C. & H......101¾	200 do.......s. 33¾
200 Erie Rail. b.c. b3. 16⅝	200 T., W.& W.b.c.s3. 6⅝
400 do........ 16¾	100 D., L. & W...b. c.121¾
100 do........ 16⅝	550 do........122
600 do........ 16¾	25 P., F. W. & C. G.. 97¾
900 do........ 16⅞	6 C., B. & Quincy..112
200 do......s3. 16⅞	10 Chi. & Alton.b. c. 97½
100 Mich. Cent...b. c. 54¼	300 Ohio & M. b.c.b3. 15¾
100 do........ 54⅛	200 do........ 15⅝
500 do........ 54	200 do........ 15½
100 C.,M.& S.P.Pf.b.c. 62½	30 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b.c.143¼
600 do........ 62¾	120 Mor. & Es...b. c.103¾
100 do......s3. 62⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 45½
500 do........ 62¾	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 U. Pac. L. G....101¼	400 Lake Shore...... 52⅞
4,000 N. Y.C. 1st,C....122	2000 do........ 52⅞
200 A. & P. Tel....... 19¼	1500 do......s3. 52⅞
100 do......b3. 19½	500 do........ 53
100 Mich. Central.... 53	1000 do......s3. 52⅞
800 Western Union.... 75¾	100 do......b3. 53
1900 do........ 75⅞	100 Pittsburg........ 90½
3300 do........ 76	100 Union Pacific..... 70
500 do......s3. 75⅞	100 do........ 70⅛
900 do........ 75⅞	100 North-western.... 38⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H......102	200 do......b3. 39
100 do........102⅛	100 do........ 39
100 Pacific Mail..... 34⅝	100 do......s3. 39
100 do......s3. 34½	500 Rock Island.....107½
100 do......s5. 34½	100 do......s3.107⅛
1100 do........ 34⅜	200 do........107⅝
400 do......b3. 34¾	100 do........107⅛
500 do........ 34¾	100 Ohio & Miss..... 15⅝
300 do........ 34⅞	100 do........ 15¾
200 do........ 34¾	200 do........ 15¾
300 do........ 34⅝	100 St. Paul......s10. 33¾
100 Erie Railway.b3. 17	100 St. Paul, Prf.s10. 62¾
100 do........ 16⅞	200 do........ 63
100 do......s3. 16⅞	200 St. L. & K. C. Prf. 31
100 do......s30. 16⅝	100 do......b3. 31
500 do........ 16⅞	

MONDAY, Sept. 27—P. M.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange to-day exhibited a lack of animation. The course of the market was toward lower prices, but, owing doubtless to the prevailing dullness, the fluctuations were, with a few exceptions, confined within a comparatively narrow range. The fact of the matter is that operators are entirely at sea as to the future course of values, while the outside public, in view of the uncertainty in regard to the future of trade and commerce, are naturally reluctant to commit themselves on either side of the market. Until business prospects show a more definite aspect than they now present it is generally conceded in Wall street that it is idle to expect any radical change in the financial situation, and utterly useless to forecast the future of values. The transactions amounted to 144,700 shares, of which 44,000 were in Lake Shore, 29,000 in Western Union and Pacific Mail, and 11,000 in Erie. The greatest decline was in Michigan Central, which touched the lowest point at the close, selling at 53, against 55¾ on Saturday. Lake Shore fell off from 53¾ to 52⅝, Erie from 17 to 16⅜, Union Pacific from 70¼ to 69½, and New-York Central from 102½ to 101¾. The decline in the last named is doubtless attributable to the story, worn threadbare by frequent repetition, in regard to the ill health of Mr. Vanderbilt. Western Union was weak, and declined from 76⅜ to 75½, but toward the close recovered to 76 on an announcement that a break had occurred in the Direct Cable somewhere off the Newfoundland coast. Pacific Mail fell off to 34⅞ and rose to 35⅜ at the first call, but subsequently receded to 34⅞. The late advance in Western Union stimulated a recovery in the general list of ¼ to ⅝ ₱ cent. The fluctuations in Rock Island, Chicago and North-western, St. Paul, Ohio and Mississippi, and Wabash were only ¼ to ½ ₱ cent. either way, and call for no special comment. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced to 122, the closing price. Pittsburg opened at 90⅞, and afterwards sold at 90½.

The week opened without any perceptible change in the money market, the offerings of capital having been very large throughout the day, with the rates to borrowers on call stereotyped at 2@2½ ₱ cent., until near the close, when loans were made as low as 1½ ₱ cent. In commercial paper the rates are 5½ to 7 ₱ cent. for the best grades. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $522,000.

The foreign advices reported discounts firmer in the open market at London, the rate for 3 months' bills being 2 ₱ cent., the same as the Bank minimum; £69,000 sterling was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. Consols were again easier, and closed at 94 1-16 for money and 94 1-16@94⅛ for the account. United States Bonds were dull, and closed at 106⅜ for old 1865s, 107½@107⅝ for 1867s, 104⅞@105 for 10-40s, and 104⅞ for new 5s. Erie opened at 15½@15⅝, fell off to 15¼, and closed at 15⅜@15⅝. The sterling exchange market was quiet, with the rates for business $4 79½ for bankers' 60 days' sterling bills, and $4 83½ for demand. At an early hour the posted rates of the leading drawers were marked down to $4 80½ and $4 84½. Importers are buying sparingly, and altogether there is a disposition to wait until the usual supply of cotton bills has its effect on the market. The gold speculation was tame and uninteresting, all the sales having been at 116½@116⅝, until late in the afternoon, when a moderate business was done at 116¾, the market closing at that price. At the opening 1-32 was paid for the use of cash gold; but loans followed at 7 and 6 ₱ cent. per annum. Then there was a return to 1-64@1-32, these rates prevailing until the close, when as high 1-16 was paid.

Government bonds were quiet at the boards, but the market was firm. Coupon 1867s and new 1865s sold at 121@121⅛ and 119⅜@119½ respectively. Currency sixes advanced to 124. In railroad mortgages the dealings were moderately large. New-York Central Coupon Firsts sold at 122, Harlem Coupon Firsts at 113⅜@113½, Hudson River Sinking Fund at 111¼, Morris and Essex sevens of 1871 at 109, do. Consolidated Firsts at 105, Erie Second at 99, and Albany and Susquehanna Second at 108¼. Michigan Central sevens declined to 103⅞, Union Pacific Land Grants to 101¼, and Sinking Funds to 90¾; but Union Pacific Firsts advanced to 103⅜, and Central Pacifics to 105⅜. In State bonds Tennessee new was a fraction lower, and Georgia sixes steady, selling at 50 and 93.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$562,092 61
Gold payments	1,567,562 64
Gold balance	35,398,203 15
Currency receipts	581,508 76
Currency payments	1,162,787 59
Currency balance	58,036,534 65
Customs	452,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,276,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 27.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	116½	116¾
U. S. 5s 1881, coup	118¼	118¼
U. S. 5-20s 1862, coup	118¾	118¾
U. S. 5-20s 1867, coup	121⅛	121⅛
Bills on London	$4 79@$4 79½	$4 79½
New-York Central	102⅜	102⅛
Rock Island	107¾	107½
Pacific Mail	35¼	34⅝
St. Paul	34	33¾
St. Paul Preferred	63	63
Western Union	76⅛	75⅞
Union Pacific	70⅛	70
Lake Shore	53¾	53
Wabash	6¼	6⅜
North-western	39¼	39
North-western Preferred	54¼	54¼
Del., Lackawanna & Western	121⅜	122
New-Jersey Central	111⅜	111⅜
Panama	135	135
Erie	17¼	16⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	15⅝	15⅝
C., C. & I. C	4	4
Harlem	132	132

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102½	101¾	2,380
Erie Railway	17	16⅜	11,400
Lake Shore	53¾	52⅝	44,400
Wabash	6⅝	6¼	3,610
North-western	39⅜	38⅞	3,800
North-western Preferred	54¼	54¼	300
Rock Island	107⅞	107½	3,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34⅛	33¾	2,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref	63	62½	2,300
Pittsburg	90⅞	90½	620
Delaware, Lack. & Western	122	121¾	950
*New-Jersey Central	110	110	250
Michigan Central	55⅝	53	2,150
Chicago & Alton	98½	98½	280
Union Pacific	70¼	69½	1,133
Morris & Essex	103¾	103¾	260
Hannibal & St. Joseph	18⅞	18½	500
St. L., K. C. & N. Pref	31	31	300
Ohio & Mississippi	15⅞	15½	6,800
Missouri Pacific	45½	45½	120
Western Union	76⅜	75½	29,500
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	19½	19¼	775
Pacific Mail	35⅜	34⅜	29,325
Total sales			144,753

*Seller sixty days.

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	124	124½	5-20s,1865,n. c	119⅜	119½
6s, 1881, r	121¼	121½	5-20s, 1867, r	120⅝	120⅞
6s, 1881, c	123¾	124¼	5-20s, 1867, c	121	121¼
5-20s, 1862, r	118¾	119	5-20s, 1868, r	121¼	121½
5-20s, 1862, c	118¾	119	5-20s, 1868, c	121¼	121½
5-20s, 1864, r	118½	119	10-40s, r	116⅝	117
5-20s, 1864, c	119⅜	119½	10-40s, c	117¾	118
5-20s, 1865, r	119	119¼	5s, 1881, r	117¾	118
5-20s, 1865, c	119⅜	119¾	5s, 1881, c	118	118½
5-20s, 1865, n.r	119⅜	119½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $18,000 for interest and $431,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$20,660,000
Gold balances	761,292
Currency balances	890,164

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$67,665,613
Currency balances	3,334,086
Gold exchanges	6,231,002
Gold balances	701,522

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded.... 32	N.Y. coup. B'ty L'n.106½
Ark. 7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 14	N.Y.6s CanalL'n1875.114
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R. 14	N.Y.6sCanalL'n1877.114
A. 7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 14	N.Y.6sCanalL'n1878.114
Ark. 7s, M. O.&R.R. 14	N.Y.6sGoldreg.1887.114
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. 14	N.Y.6sGoldcoup.'87.114
California 7s.......115	N.Y.6sGold L'n1891.118
Cal. 7s, large bonds..115	N. C. 6s old, J. & J.. 19
Connecticut 6s......105	N. C. 6s, April&Oct. 19
Georgia 6s.......... 80	N. C. N. C. R., J.&J. 50
Ga. 7s, new bonds....100	N.C.N.C.R. Ap&Oct. 50
Ga. 7s, indorsed..... 98	N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ.&J. 35
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..100	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O. 35
Indiana 5s..........102	N.C.Fund'g Act1866. 10
Ill. coupon 6s, '77....101	N.C.Fund'gAct1868. 10
Ill. coupon 6s, '79....102	N.C.newbonds,J.&J. 11
Ill. War Loan........102	N.C.newbonds,A.&O. 10½
Kentucky 6s.........102	N.C. Spl. Tax class 1. 3½
Louisiana 6s........ 36¼	N.C. Spl. Tax class 2. 3
La. 6s, new bonds.... 36¼	Ohio 6s 1875........102
La. 6s, new F'g Dbt. 36¼	Ohio 6s 1881........104
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36¼	Ohio 6s 1886........107
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 36¼	Rhode Island 6s.....105
La. 8s, Lev. bds..'75. 36¼	South Carolina 6s.... 28
La. 8s, Lev.bds.,1910. 10	S. C. 6s J. & J...... 29½
Michigan 6s, '78–79..102	S. C. 6s April & Oct. 27½
Michigan 6s, '83.....104	S. C. Fund'gAct1866. 27½
Michigan 7s, '90.....106½	S. C. L. C. 1889 J.&J. 27½
Mo. 6s, due in '75....101	S. C. L. C. 1889 A&O. 27½
Mo. 6s, due in '76....101¼	S. C. 7s of 1888....... 29
Mo. 6s, due in '77....101	S. C. non-f. bs........ 5
Mo. 6s, due in '78....101	Tennessee 6s old..... 51⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '79....101	Tenn. 6s new bds... 49½
Mo. 6s, due in '80....101½	Tenn. 6s new series. 49¾
Fund'g Bds, due'94-5.102	Texas 10s of 1876.... 99
L.Bds,due'81to'91inc.102	Virginia 6s old....... 40
Asy.or Unv'y,due'92.101½	Virginia 6s n. b.1866. 40
Han. & St.Jo.,due'75.101	Virginia 6s n. b.1867. 40
Han. & St.Jo.,due'76.101	Virginia 6s c. bds... 68
Han. & St.Jo.,due'86.101¾	Virginia 6s ex mat.c. 63¼
Han. & St.Jo.,due'87.101¾	Virginia 6s defer. bs. 9
N. Y. reg, B'ty L'n..106½	

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus.1st bds..111	Clev. & Tol. n. bds..103
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..108¼	C., P. & A. o. bds...102
Boston, H.& Erie 1st. 18	C., P. & A. n. bds...104
B., C.R.& M.1st 7s, g. 37½	D., Mon. & Tol. bds.100¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 25	Buf. & Erie n. bds..103
Chic. & Alton 1st...110½	Buf. & State Line 7s.101
Chic. & Alt. Income.105	Lake Shore Div. bds.102¼
St.L., J. & Chic. 1st.101½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.101
Chic., B.&Q. 8 p.c.1st.115¼	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.100
Chic., B. & Q. con. 7s.106⅛	Lake Shore C. C. 2d. 95
Chic., R.I.&P. 1st 7s.110¼	Mar. & Cin. 1st.....105
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.i.6s,'95. 99	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902..103½
C.R. of N.J. 1st,new.111	Mich.C.1st8s,'82,S.F.116
C.R. of N.J. 1st, con.108¾	N. J. So. 1st 7s...... 28
C.R.of N.J. 1st, conv.110¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....102½
Lehigh&W'barre c.g. 95¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....103½
M. & St.P. 1st 8s.P.D.109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....102
M.&S.P. 2d 7 3-10P.D. 90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..100
M.& S.P. 1st, La.C. D. 94⅛	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub'n...100
M. & St. P. 2d........ 90	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100¾
Chic.& N.W.con.bds. 98	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, r..113
Chic. & N.W. 1st....100	Harlem 1st 7s, c.....113⅜
C. & N.W. C. G. bds. 87⅜	North Missouri 1st.. 90
C. & N.W. R. G. bds. 87	O. & Miss. C. S. F... 90
Iowa Midland 1st,8s. 81	O. & Miss. 2d C...... 70
Galena & Chi. Ext'd.106½	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.105¼
Peninsula 1st, Conv. 95	Western Pac. Bds... 93½
Chicago & Mil. 1st.. 98	Union Pacific 1st....103¼
Winona & St. P. 2d.. 55	U. P. Land G't 7s...101½
C.,C.,C.& I.1st,7sS.F.109	U. P. S. Fund....... 91¼
Del., Lac. & W. 2d...110	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 89⅞
Morris & Essex 1st..115	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d.. 75
Morris & Essex 2d..107½	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st..113½
M. & E.Construct'n.100½	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d...107
M. & E. 7s of 1871...108½	C. & P. Con. S. F'd..106½
M. & E. 1st,Con.G'd.104½	C. & P. 4th S. F'd...101¾
Erie 1st, Extended..104½	C., C. & Ind. 1st..... 40½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79...... 99	C. C. & Ind. 2d...... 5
Erie 3d, 7s, '83...... 95½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 90¼
Erie 5th, 7s, '88...... 93	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 54½
Long Dock bonds....103½	Alt. & Terre H. 1st..106
B., N. Y. & E. 1. bds. 80	Alt.& Terre H. 2d pf. 88½
H. & St.Jo.Land Gts.107	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 67
H. & St. Jo. 8s,Conv. 76	Tol & Wab. 1st Ex.. 82
Dub. & S. City 1st...102½	T.&W. 1st St.L.div. 58
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 28½	Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 51
Ind., B. & W. 2d.... 6	Gt. West 1st, 1888... 79
Mich.So.7 ₱ cent.2d.102¾	Quin & T. 1st, 1890.. 50
M.S.N.I.S.F.7₱cent.107½	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st... 40
Clev. & Tole.lo S. F.106½	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America............150	Irving..............132
Chatham............133	Leather Manufact's'.180
Chemical..........1,610	Mercantile..........108½
City...............300	Merchants'..........121½
Commerce...........121	Metropolitan........131
Continental......... 91	Nassau..............100
First National......200	New-York............130
Fourth National.... 95⅞	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge.100
Fulton.............156	North America.......100½
Gold Exchange......116	Republic............ 90
Imp'ts & Traders'...200	Union...............141

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	109½	109⅝
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129½	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	50¼	50⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56⅝	56¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅝	61¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	44½	....
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20½	20⅝
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	103½	....

Announcement is made elsewhere of the payment of the October interest of the Central Pacific, San Joaquin Branch, bonds and the land bonds of the same company, the former at the office of Fisk & Hatch and the latter at the New-York office of the company.

The coupons of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, are paid at the office of the company. About 400 miles of the line are in operation in California and 200 miles more are well advanced in construction. The Colorado River will be reached by July next.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 27, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	20	Lard-oil, bbls	55
Beans, bbls	424	Lead, pigs	4,236
Bees-wax, pks	11	Leather, sides	7,987
Broom-corn, bales	26	Rice, pks	433
Flour, bbls	24,151	Pea-nuts, bags	401
Meal, bbls	400	Resin, bbls	366
Wheat, bushels	203,282	Spirits Turp., bbls	33
Corn, bushels	119,696	Skins, bales	42
Oats, bushels	131,550	Sugar, bbls	630
Rye, bushels	8,500	Oil-cake, pks	1,709
Malt, bushels	660	Pork, pks	74
Barley, bushels	29,955	Cut-meats, pks	665
Peas, bushels	1,180	Lard, tcs	1,425
Grass-seed, bags	45	Butter, pks	3,741
B. E. Peas, bags	319	Cheese, pks	17,042
Cotton, bales	5,763	Spelter, pcs	1,666
C. S. Oil, bbls	180	Starch, pks	1,900
Copper, bbls	102	Sumac, bags	70
Dried Fruit, pks	31	Tow, bales	26
Eggs, bbls	745	Tallow, pks	137
Hops, bales	294	Tea, pks	6,133
Hides, No	6,779	Tobacco, hhds	300
Hides, bdls	648	Tobacco, pks	2,153
Molasses, bbls	78	Wool, bales	262
Moss, bales	294	Whisky, bbls	613

COAL—Has been held with rather more firmness, though the demand for supplies has been comparatively moderate, notably so for foreign. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$7 25; Scotch Gas, $7 25@$7 75; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Cumberland Soft, $5 75@$6 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $4 95@$6 25 for Chestnut to Stove.

COCOA—Has been very quiet since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 9c.@10c.; San Domingo, 7¼c.@8c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been moderately sought after, and held with firmness. Sales have been made of 665 bags by the Biela at 21¼c., gold, and 500 bags by the Mimosa at Baltimore at 20½c., gold....The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 12,096 bags; sales, week ending this morning, 27,102 bags; stock in first hands this evening here, 54,281 bags; and at all ports, 86,126 bags, including 17,840 bags at Baltimore, 4,005 bags at Savannah, and 10,000 bags at Galveston. The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States, Sept. 3, was 173,808 bags; purchases for the United States to Sept. 25, 240,000 bags....Other kinds, quiet but held with confidence....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 19c.@19¼c.; fair, 20¼c.@20½c.; good, 20¾c.@21c.; prime, 21¼c.@21½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit: Rio, in job lots, 19c.@23¼c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 20¼c.@21¼c.; Java invoices, 26c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 20½c.@22½c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Savanilla, 20c.@21½c.; San Domingo, 17½c.@18c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—With increased arrivals at the shipping ports and Liverpool advices of tameness, prices have been depressed and irregular, the official figures for early deliveries having been reduced ⅛c. ₱ lb., closing dull....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,407 bales, (of which 791 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 1,115 bales to spinners, 168 bales to shippers, and 124 bales to speculators....New Cotton offering from wharf under the official figures, which represent Cotton from store....The movements for forward delivery have been quite extensive, but at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb....Sales have been reported since our last of 27,600 bales, (of which were 1,500 bales on Saturday evening, and 26,100 bales to-day,) with 6,200 bales more at the calls, on basis of Middling, with September options closing at 13 3-16c.; October, 12 27-32c.@12⅞c.; November, 12 23-32c.; December, 12 23-32c.; January, 12 27-32c.@12⅞c.; February, 13 1-32c.@13 1-16c.; March, 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; April, 13 7-16c.@13 15-32c.; May, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; June, 13 29-32c.@13⅞c.; July, 14c.@14 1-16c.; August, 14⅛c.@14 3-16c....The receipts at this port since our last have been 5,763 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 17,209 bales, against 8,925 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 27,272 bales, against 14,274 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept 1, 1875, have been 130,309 bales, against 115,703 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.... Consolidated (one day's) exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 2,155 bales; to the Continent, —— bales....Stock in New-York, 30,823 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 114,280 bales....The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	11	10⅞
Strict Ordinary	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11⅜
Good Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛	12
Strict Good Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12½	12⅜
Low Middling	12⅞	13	13¼	13⅛
Strict Low Middling	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 9-16	13 7-16
Middling	13⅜	13½	13¾	13⅝
Good Middling	13¾	13⅞	14⅛	14
Strict Good Middling	14⅛	14¼	14½	14⅜
Middling Fair	14⅝	14¾	15	14⅞
Fair	15⅝	15¾	16	15⅞

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10⅞	Low Middling	12⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	11½	Middling	12½

EARTHERNWARE—More activity has been noted in this line, but at generally very low figures, the large offerings operating against values.

FISH—A good demand has been noted for most kinds with prices ruling very firm. We quote: Dry Cod from $5@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 75@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $18 50@$22 for No. 1, $13 50@$15 for No. 2, and $8 50@$13 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A brisk trade has been reported in desirable lines of shipping grades of State and Western Flour, chiefly in very good to choice Extras, for the London market, though in good part in City Mill Extras, for the West Indies and South America, at firm prices, on reduced offerings for early delivery. Market otherwise comparatively quiet on the basis of previous quotations; home trade call mostly for job lots to meet urgent wants. Sales since our last have been 25,400 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 20@$4 60, mostly at $4 35@$4 50; very poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 50@$5 85, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; choice to very fancy do., $5 85@$6 35; City Mills Extra, $5 50@$7 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 35; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$5 80, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; choice to fancy do., at $5 80@$6 35; round-hoop Ohio at $5 50@$5 80 for odd lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6 10@$7 75, and patent at $6 90@$9 50, the latter for fancy; Western trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock, $5 75@$7 50; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 80@$7 50; Western White do., Extras, $6@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 85@$8 25, the latter rate for choice; Extra Genesee, $5 85@$7 ₱ bbl....Included in the sales have been 15,650 bbls. Shipping Extras, on the basis of our quotations, of which were 9,300 bbls., (mainly old Flour,) for the English market....Southern Flour has been in fair demand, and has been quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,370 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 40 for Superfine, $5 50@$6 60 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 75@$8 50 for ordinary to choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been more sought after, within the range of $4 25@$5 60 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine, the latter rate for very small lots. Sales, 425 bbls., chiefly at $5 35@$5 55 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been moderately active at from $3 45@$4 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $3 50@$3 90 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 20@$4 30 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered. Sales have been reported of 2,175 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 25@$1 75 ₱ 100 lb.

FRUIT—Market easier for new Raisins, with sales of 2,000 bxs. Layer at $2 50@$2 55; 500 bxs. Valencia on private terms, and 200 bbls. new Currants at 7c.

GRAIN—The better grades of Spring Wheat have been quite actively sought after, chiefly on export account, and prices of strictly prime old Nos. 2 and 1 have been quoted fully 1c. a bushel higher, closing firmly; offerings much reduced. The poorer qualities have been in very limited request, and weak and irregular in price. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but prime to choice held with confidence, and not plenty. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 245,000 bushels at $1 33½@$1 34 for prime new No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 33 for prime old No. 1 Milwaukee do., in store; $1 24@$1 26 for prime old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, (with $1 23 reported bid for choice old No. 2 North-west, in store:) $1 15@$1 20 for soft to very good new No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, with $1 21 bid, and $1 23@$1 24 asked for prime to choice old do.; $1 08@$1 15 for No. 3 Spring; $1 05@$1 24 for ungraded Spring; $1 15@$1 28 for new Red and Amber Western, and within the previous range (nominally) for old Red, Amber, and White Western....More inquiry has been noted for prime Spring Wheat, for forward delivery, mostly for shipment, with sales reported of 50,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee, for October delivery, at $1 32, and 50,000 bushels do., same option, at $1 33, closing firmly at the latter rate.... Corn has been very freely dealt in, mainly for export, and the better qualities have been quoted a shade firmer toward the close, on less urgent offerings. Sales have been reported of 233,000 bushels at 69c.@70c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, closing at 70c. for prime; 69c.@70c. for prime steamer do. do., afloat; 70c.@71c. for new Yellow Mixed Western, mostly at 70c., afloat; 64c.@66c. for damaged and warm new Western, afloat, and 67c.@70c. for White Western....Rye dull, with State quoted at 90c. bid and 92c. asked; Western, in car lots, last sold at 89c. ₱ bushel....Barley has been in moderate request at rather easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 9,800 bushels good four-rowed State on private terms, quoted at $1 20 bid, and $1 21@$1 22 asked; 10,000 bushels very choice do., to arrive by Oct. 10, at $1 25; and 2,500 bushels six-rowed do., stained, at $1 15 ₱ bushel....Barley Malt about steady, but inactive; 1,500 bushels four-rowed State reported sold at $1 25, and 1,000 bushels Canada West at $1 50, cash, ₱ bushel....A sample of new Malt, made by Messrs. P. Ballantine & Sons, of Newark, N. J., was exhibited on 'Change to-day by Messrs. Mascord & Howland.... Oats have been fairly active, with prime to choice quoted steadier in price toward the close. Some speculative bidding noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 112,000 bushels at 35c @47½c. for unsound to choice new Mixed Western, mostly at 40c.@46c. for fair ordinary to prime, 47c.@47½c. for choice, (the latter Milwaukee,) afloat; 38c.@56c. for unsound to choice new White Western, chiefly at 50c.@55c. for car lots; 50c.@53½c. for new White State....Prime old Mixed Western and Canada, in store, held at 55c. ₱ bushel. ....Feed has been in moderately active demand within the range of $21@$32 as extremes. The dealings have been mainly on the basis of $29 50@$30 50 for Rye Feed and Millstuff; $23@$25 for 50 to 60 lb., and $22@$22 50 for Bran, ₱ ton....Bale Hay continues in good demand within the range of from 70c.@75c. for good to choice shipping grades, and at 86c.@$1 10 for retailing qualities, ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 60c @70c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@60c....Rye Straw has been attracting more attention within the range of 60c.@90c.; Oat, 55c.@65c. ₱ 100 lb....The stock of Grain in this port to-day embraces 2,161,134 bushels Wheat, 1,210,928 bushels Corn, 4,457 bushels Rye, 29,317 bushels Barley, 277,168 bushels Malt, and 238,892 bushels Oats, showing a general increase in the stock in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 3,921,896 bushels, as against 3,453,731 bushels last Monday, and 3,578,900 bushels Sept. 28, 1874.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1875. Sept. 27. Bushels.	1875. Sept. 20. Bushels.	1874. Sept. 28. Bushels.	1873. Sept. 29. Bushels.
Wheat	2,161,134	1,936,989	1,721,239	147,847
Corn	1,210,928	1,102,062	1,563,039	2,465,540
Oats	238,892	136,690	138,727	396,124
Barley	29,317	1,963	528	4,434
Rye	4,457	......	17,809	37,759
Peas	......	......	821	2,376
Malt	277,168	276,027	136,737	167,792
G'd Total	3,921,896	3,453,731	3,578,900	3,201,872

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been lightly dealt in, with Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9¾c.@10c.; Calcutta Bags, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Domestic Cloth, 13⅛c.@13⅜c.

HEMP.—A fair inquiry has been noted for most kinds. Prices, however, have been without further important alteration. We quote Manila Hemp at 7c.@7¾c.; Sisal at 5c.@5¼c., gold, ₱ lb.: clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ₱ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ₱ ton; Jute, 3½c.@5¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅞c.@3c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb. Sales, 2,000 lbs. Manila Hemp at 7¼c., gold, time; and 3,100 bales Jute Butts, part at 2 15-16c., currency.

HIDES—Dull at former rates; sales, 400 Rio Grande and 800 Rio Grande Seconds, on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in comparatively good demand and quoted at $1 45@$1 50 for Eastern, afloat, ₱ 1,000: sales, 1,500,000. ....Lime has been in fair request at steady rates, including common Rockland at $1@$1 10, and Lump at $1 50; State, 75c.@$1 25 ₱ bbl., afloat; Portland Cement, $3 65@$4 25, in large and small lots; Rosendale, $1 10@$1 20 ₱ bbl....Lumber has been moderately sought after, as a rule, and wants of buyers have been quite promptly met, at about former quotations in most instances. Eastern Spruce quoted at $13 50@$16 for lots to order, and $11@$13 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $16@$24; White Pine Boards, $17@$25; Yellow do., $22@$26; Dressed Flooring, from yard, $32@$40; Hewn Timber, 22c.@32c.; Oak at $37 50@$45; Black Walnut, $50@$85; White-wood, $38@$40; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Since the recent free purchases for refining account and jobbing purposes, the market has been comparatively quiet, with values, however, quoted firm for really desirable invoices. Refining Cuba, 50 test, quoted at 35c.: Grocery do., 36c.@40c.; Barbados, 38c.@41c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@50c. The jobbing trade has been moderate, mostly in Porto Rico, at 48c.@55c., and prime to choice New-Orleans at 65c.@70c., ₱ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups without important alteration.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request within the range of $1 75@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$2 for No. 2; $2 35@$3 50 for No. 1; $4@$5 for Pale; $5 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass ₱ 280 lb. Sales, 133 bbls. good No. 2 at $2 32½, and 500 bbls. Nos. 1 and Pale at $3@$4 50 ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been in light demand at from $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet but held firmly, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted up to 33½c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 271 bbls. at quoted rates; also, 225 bbls. New-York pks. at 34½c.@35c. ₱ gallon. And, rumored, 1,200 to 1,500 bbls. for shipment to London on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Has been less sought after at drooping prices....Crude has been quoted at the close at 7c., in bulk, for early delivery, and 11c.@11¼c. in shipping order....Refined has been inactive for early delivery, and quoted at 14c. ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, at 18c.@20c....Naphtha at 11c.@11⅛c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 13⅝c.@13¾c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 13⅝c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has advanced materially on favorable Western advices, with a good demand noted, though the extreme figures claimed tended to check operations. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 1,300 bbls. Western Mess at $21 75@$22 25, mainly at $22 25, closing at about $22; small lots of Prime Mess at $19 50@$20, and 150 bbls. Extra Prime at $16@$16 50 ₱ bbl....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 2,250 bbls. Western Mess, October option, at $22 05@$22 10, closing at $22@$22 05 ₱ bbl. ....Dressed Hogs have been held firmly on a moderate demand, with City at 10¾c.@11¼c. for heavy to very light....City Cut-meats have been in good demand at very firm prices, with sales reported of 90 bxs. Clear Bellies at 14½c.@14¾c.; 12,000 lb. Rib Bellies, 14 lb., at 13½c.@13⅝c.; 40 tcs. Smoked Hams, 10 lb., at 19c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our range. Western, dull. We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 11c.; Smoked Shoulders at 12½c.; Pickled Hams at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Smoked Hams at 17c.@19c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13½c.@14¼c.; Smoking Bellies, 15c.; Clear Bellies, in bxs., at 14½c.@14¾c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., nominal; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., nominal....Bacon has been in light supply and fair demand, with City Long Clear at 12¾c.@13c.; Western at 12½c. Sales 75 bxs. City Long Clear at 13c....Lard has been quoted firmer, but less active, closing a shade off the best prices of the day. Sales reported of small lots of Western Steam at 14c.; new do. at 13⅞c.@14c, the latter for fancy; 125 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; 20 tcs. choice Kettle at 14c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13¼c.; small lots of Refined for the Continent, at 14½c.; 400 tcs. for Havana at 13⅞c....And for forward delivery, sales have been made of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs. October, at 13 15-16c.@14c., closing at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c.; 250 tcs. seller November, at 13¼c., closing at 13⅛c.@13¼c., and with seller the remainder of the year quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c. ₱ lb....Beef steady and in fair demand in a jobbing way. We quote at from $8 50@$10 for Plain Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Extra Mess, and $16 for Packet ₱ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls....Tierce Beef has been in light demand at $15 50@$16 50 for Prime Mess, and $31 for City Extra do. ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in slack demand at from $21@$24 for good to choice old; $15@$18 for ordinary to fair do., and $26 for choice new....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as last quoted.

RICE—Has been comparatively quiet but steady. Carolina, fair ordinary to choice quoted $7 25@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$8 25; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$6 50, and in bond at $2 70@$2 75, gold; and Patna, free, at $6 75@$7, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in light demand at $1 87½, gold, ₱ bushel of 56 lb. Grass-seeds have been very dull throughout, with Clover quoted at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ lb....Timothy quoted at $2 90@$3 12½ for new seed ₱ bushel....Rough Flax dull at $1 70@$1 75 ₱ bushel....Russian Hemp, $1 80@$1 85, here, ₱ bushel....Canary seed has been in less demand, yet quoted strong in price at $10 50@$12.... Rape-seed has been slow of sale at from $2 85@$3 25.

SPICES—Have been more sought after; Cloves have advanced, on unfavorable crop reports. Mace quoted at $1@$1 15, the latter for choice; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.; Cloves, 45c.@46c.; East India Pepper, 15¾c.@16½c.; White Pepper, 24c.@25c.; Pimento, 10½c.@11½c.; Ginger, 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand and quoted firm, with sales of 1,815 hhds. Refining Cuba, 8c.@8⅛c.; 300 hhds. Syrup Sugar at 8 3-16c., and 816 bxs. Centrifugal and Mexican at 8½c.@8¾c., and 7c. respectively. We quote fair Refining Cuba firm at 7 13-16c.@7⅞c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do. at 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Claved stock at 8½c.: Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 5¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4c.@6¼c. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.; Powdered, 11c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅝c.; A's at 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; Yellow at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been quoted firm, on a good demand. Sales, 112,000 lb., prime to choice at 10⅜c.@10½c.; and bbls. at 10¾c.; Stearine in demand at 15¾c.@15⅞c. ₱ lb. for prime to choice Western....Choice City, in hhds., quoted at 16c.@16¼c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive, since our last, on the basis of $1 40@$1 45, gold, for Arctic, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 21; sales, 315 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—A fair demand prevails for room on berth, mostly for Grain, Flour, Provisions, Cotton, and Resin, at generally firm rates. Tonnage on charter has been moderately sought after, mainly for the Grain, Petroleum, Lumber, and Cotton trades, rates ruling about as before quoted....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; 30,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 1,100 pxs. Bacon and Lard, mainly Bacon, at 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton, showing an improvement in these instances: 700 bales Cotton, (through freight,) reported at 5-16d. ₱ lb.: also, an American schooner, with Deals, from Bangor, reported at 76s. 6d....For London, by sail, 8,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., with room for Resin in demand and quoted at 2s. 9d. ₱ 280 lb.; and, by steam, 85 cases Scales at 30s. Also, a British bark, 720 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, and balance of cargo of Spirits Turpentine at 4s. 4½d.; a Norwegian bark, 394 tons, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 5s., and another 475 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. do., from do., (also a recharter,) at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, a Norwegian bark, 536 tons, hence, with Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and Grain at 8d. ₱ 60 lb.; also, a schooner, about 3,500 bbls. capacity, with Fish-oil, from Boothbay, Me., reported at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, reported without reliable particulars, and 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom direct, a British bark, 694 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cherini and one other port (as chartered there,) at 55s....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 585 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 6s.; a British bark, 587 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 6s., and a bark, with about 3,200 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s. 1½d. ₱ quarter....For Hull, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, at 8½d.@9d. ₱ bushel....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, 387 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, a small lot of Tallow, at 40s. ₱ ton.... For Hamburg, by steam, 400 pks. Leather at 4 reich-marks, and 270 pks. Lard at 2 do....For Bordeaux, a British bark, 394 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Cette, a Norwegian bark, 436 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Oporto, a German bark, 397 tons, hence, with about 20,000 bushels Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 17c. ₱ bushel, and Flour to complete cargo at 85c. ₱ bbl.... For Barbados, a schooner, with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $11, gold....For Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, an American brig, 413 tons, hence, with Lumber at $18, or, if to both ports, at $19, with further inquiries noted on this basis, shipowners, however, claiming higher rates....For the Canary Islands, a schooner hence, with Lumber, reported at $11 gold....For a Windward Island, an American brig, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $10 50..... For Yarmouth, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Dooby, reported on private terms, quoted nominally at about $8 50....For Providence, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $7....For New-York, an American bark, 707 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, (as chartered there,) at 50s.; an American schooner, with Salt, from Cadiz, at 10c., (with options of other ports north of Hatteras;) an American schooner, 216 tons, with salt, from Turk's Island at 8c. per bushel, and two schooners from Baddeck, reported at $2 25 ₱ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 27, 1875.

Although the herds of horned Cattle offered for sale on this forenoon were in the aggregate superior in quality to those disposed of during the latter days of this past week, trade did not improve, neither did prices advance. When the markets closed at noon several herds were still unsold. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 10c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ to 9½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 4¼ to 11 cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows of fair quality were scarce and in fair demand at moderate rates. Prices quoted to-day were $40@$70 ₱ head, Calves included. Trade in Veals and Calves was fair. Veals sold at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves at $7 50@$9 ₱ head. Sheep and Lambs were in moderate demand, and ranged from poor to fair. Sheep sold at 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 6½c.@8c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold at $3 50@$3 60 ₱ cwt.; City Dressed inactive at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards, T. C. Eastman sold for self 71 common Illinois Steers, at 10¼c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weights 7 cwt., scant; 150 rough Illinois Steers, at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 25 fair Illinois Steers, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 96 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., scant. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman, 25 good Illinois Steers, at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt; 45 generally choice Illinois Steers, at 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt. George Reid sold on commission 6 State Bulls, live weight 900 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 16 State steers, at 4½c. ₱ lb., live weight 1,025 lb. ₱ head. T. Gilles sold for H. Benedict 55 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb.; weight 8½ cwt.; for self, 30 choice Kentucky Steers, at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 9½ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Brothers 123 Kentucky Steers from fair to good from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 133 coarse Kentucky Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 143 choice Kentucky Steers at 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights 9 to 9¼ cwt. W. Thompson sold for Hosburg & Co. 51 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb.; weight 5½ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6 cwt., for self and Coon, 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. strong. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 130 good Kentucky Steers at 11¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 30 common Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant; for Ashbrooke & Co.; 135 good Kentucky Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong. S. Moses sold for self 34 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 74 corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 32 rough Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 26 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 57 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 28 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 25 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale, 111 head of horned Cattle. Jeniffe & Co. held on sale 201 Lambs.

At Forty-Eighth Street Sheep Market—S. McGraw sold 2 State Bucks, weight 280 lb., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 76 State Sheep, weight 6,060 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 44 State Sheep, weight 4,150 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 68 State Lambs, weight 3,000 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 17 State Lambs, weight 1,580 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 190 lb., at 9c ₱ lb.; 25 grass Calves at $7 50 ₱ head; 36 grass Calves at $7 37½ ₱ head; 41 grass calves at $8 ₱ head. J. Kirby sold 58 Sheep, weight 4,870 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 76 Sheep, weight 6,700 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 3 Sheep, weight 260 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 42 Sheep, weight 3,960 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 24 Sheep, weight 1,960 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb., 1 Sheep, weight 150 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 28 Sheep, weight 2,940 lb., at $6 20 ₱ cwt.; 259 Lambs, weight 1,445 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 297 Lambs, weight 18,450 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 118 Lambs, weight 7,620 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,800 lb., at 7⅜c. ₱ lb.; 273 Lambs, weight 20,065 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 2 Bulls, weight 1,840 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb. W. Elliott sold 109 Sheep, weight 9,710 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 96 Sheep, weight 8,640 lb., at $6 18 ₱ cwt.; 147 Lambs, weight 11,190 lb., at $7 44 ₱ cwt.; 27 Lambs, weight 2,170 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 280 Lambs, weight 25,000 lb., at $7 30 ₱ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 165 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,490 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 47 State Sheep, weight 3,950 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 144 State Sheep, weight 13,775 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 48 State Sheep, weight 4,770 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 161 Canada Lambs, weight 12,460 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 258 Canada Lambs, weight 19,610 lb., at 7⅜c. ₱ lb.; 150 Canada Lambs, weight 12,830 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.: 161 State Lambs, weight 10,020 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 84 State Lambs, weight 5,170 lb., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; 82 State Lambs, weight 4,740 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 138 State Lambs, weight 8,540 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 32 State Lambs, weight 2,080 lb., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 25 State Lambs, weight 1,870 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 163 State Lambs, weight 9,350 lb., at 6⅝c. ₱ lb.; also sold for week ending Sept. 25, 1875, 7,730 Sheep and Lambs at $5 05, average, ₱ head; 709 Veals and Calves at $8 17, average, ₱ head; 22 Bulls, live weight 20,320 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 11 State Veals, weight 1,850 lb., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 8 State Veals, weight 1,265 lb., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 38 State Veals, weight 5,420 lb., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 32 Grass Calves at $7 75 ₱ head; 31 Grass Calves at $8 ₱ head; 34 Grass Calves at $9 ₱ head. P. McCabe sold 15 Cows, with their Calves, from $40@$70 ₱ head—general sales at $50@$65 ₱ head.

At Fortieth Hog Yards—George Reid sold one single deck of State Hogs, weight 350 lb. ₱ head, at $8 60 ₱ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for Brown & Thomas 64 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for S. Brown 157 Kentucky Steers, from common to choice, from 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ to 8 cwt.; for Dadisman & Co., 104 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 11 cwt.; for J. C. Bourne 101 mixed Kentucky Cattle, from 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ to 8 cwt.; for Buraker & Co., 261 Illinois Steers, from common to choice, from 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for self 18 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 choice Ohio Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 9½ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst 155 Texan Steers at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; for Kahn & Brown, 68 Kentucky Steers and Oxen mixed, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for H. Kahn 55 Kentucky Steers and Oxen mixed, at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 32 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 49 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 48 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 279 Texan Steers at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb., weights 5 to 5½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for Klopper & Co. 59 Texan Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. F. Samuels sold for Klopper & Co. 100 Texan Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: M. Lauterbach sold 28 Texan Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt., with $1 off ₱ head; 20 Texan Steers, corn fed, at 10c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head, weight 6 cwt.; 82 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 22 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 116 Texan Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 32 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold 43 Cherokee Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weights 4¼ to 4½ cwt.; 17 poor Missouri Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 34 common Missouri Steers at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 33 common Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off per head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 33 common Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 31 fair Missouri Steers at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 202 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,830 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 240 State Sheep, weight 21,450 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 220 State Sheep, weight 18,230 lb., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 81 State Lambs, weight 5,170 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 371 Ohio Sheep, weight 31,700 lb., at $5 56¼ ₱ cwt.; 173 Canada Sheep, weight 16,650 lb., at $5 70 ₱ cwt.; 330 Canada Lambs, weight 24,720 lb., at 7⅜c. ₱ lb.; 344 Canada Lambs, weight 25,495 lb., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth street Yards for week ending Sept. 27, 1875: 4,253 head of horned Cattle, 52 Cows, 544 Veals and Calves, 930 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending Sept. 25, 1875: 12,010 Sheep and Lambs, 24 Cows, 821 Veals and Calves, 22 Bulls. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,790 Sheep and Lambs, 8 Cows, 349 Veals and Calves, 25 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Sept. 25, 1875: 8,383 Hogs, 243 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: ? 436 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Sept. 25, 1875: 6,368 head of horned Cattle, 21 Cows, 89 Calves and Veals, 15,997 Sheep and Lambs, 10,703 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,982 head of horned Cattle, 59 Veals and Calves, 5,671 Sheep and Lambs, 3,689 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Beef Cattle were dull this week, and prices were a fraction lower; 3,700 head arrived, and were sold at 7¼c.@7⅝c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 6c.@7c. for fair to good do., and 4c.@5½c. ₱ lb., gross weight, for common, as to quality. Sheep in fair demand; sales of 12,000 head at 4½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb., gross, as to condition. Hogs were firmly held; sales, 4,500 head at $12@$14 ₱ cwt., net.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; firm and fairly active: sales range from $2 50@$6 85, chiefly $3@$3 75 for Texans; $4 25@$4 50 for common to good shipping; choice, $6 25@$6 85; shipments, 2,600 head. Live Hogs scarce and firm; 15c.@30c. higher; receipts, 5,000 head; common to prime light, $7 75@$8; do. heavy, $7 85@$8 85, chiefly $7 90@$8 25; closed firm; shipments, 4,600 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; nominally unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 27—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 3-16 for both money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 15¼. The rate of discount in the open market for 3 months' bills is 2 ₱ cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate. New-York Central, 92, ex-dividend.

1:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 62½c.

3 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £69,000. Consols, 94 1-16 for both money and the account.

Evening.—The latest advices from Paris quote Rentes at 65f. 55c., and exchange on London at 25f. 21c. for short sight.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27—Evening.—United States Bonds—New 5s, closed at 99¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 10,000 bales: American, 1,500 bales. Cotton to arrive weaker; free sellers at Saturday night's prices. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, September delivery, at 6 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, at 6¾d.; do. do., November and December delivery, at 6¾c.; do. do., shipped November and December, per sail, at 6 13-16d. Provisions—Bacon, 54s. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, per sail, at 6 13-16d.: sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, per sail, at 7d. Of the sales to-day 5,100 bales were American.

LONDON, Sept. 27—Evening.—Corn quiet. The best qualities of English and foreign Wheat are steady, but in limited demand; inferior samples are neglected. Flour is dull, but no lower.

ANTWERP, Sept. 27—Evening.—Petroleum, 28½f. for fine pale American.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Demand active, and prices have advanced; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 10½ bid, spot; $1 09¾, seller September; $1 06⅝, seller October; $1 06, seller November; $1 05⅞, seller all the year; No. 3 do., 96½c.; rejected, 86c. bid. Corn—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 56c., spot; 53⅞c., seller October; 47c., seller November; 45c., seller all the year; rejected, 53½c.@54½c. Oats—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; No. 2, 36¼c., spot or seller September; 32¼c., seller October; 31c.@31⅛c., seller November; 30¾c.@31⅛c., seller all the year; rejected, 29c. Barley steady and firm at $1 10, spot or seller September; $1 02½, seller October; 99¾c.@$1, seller November. Rye quiet and weak at 73½c.@74c., spot; 74c., seller September. Pork strong and higher at $23 25, spot; $22 60, seller October. Lard quiet but firm at $13 45, spot; $13 45@$13 47½, October. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 12¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 12¾c. Whisky, $1 15½. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Corn, 158,000 bushels; Oats, 92,000 bushels; Barley, 49,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 144,000 bushels; Oats, 89,000 bushels; Barley, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged; demand chiefly for low grades. Wheat higher but inactive; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 61@$1 61¾, cash; $1 61, September; $1 49¼@$1 49½, October; No. 3 do., $1 27, cash; $1 29, November. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 52½c., cash; 48c., October; 43c., November. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 37c.@37½c., cash; 35c., October; 35½c., November. Barley steady and firm for best grades; others neglected; No. 2 Spring, $1 25@$1 30. Rye inactive; No. 2, 70c., cash; 72c., October. Pork quiet and unchanged; sales jobbing lots of city, for cash, at $23, in September settlement. Lard firm and unchanged. Bulk Meats firmer, held higher; Shoulders, 8½c. asked up country; 8¼c. bid; Clear-rib Sides, 2½c. nominally; Clear Sides, 13⅛c.@13¼c. asked. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear-rib Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 14⅛c.@14¼c. Whisky inactive, lower, at $1 16½. Hogs scarce and firm; Shippers, $7 25@$7 50; Bacon grades, $7 55@$7 80; Butchers', $7 90@$8 25. Cattle steady and firm; good to choice natives, $5 25@$6 25; medium to fair, $4 25@$5; good to choice Texans, $4@$4 40; medium to fair, $3 15@$3 70; common, $2 75@$3 10. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 175 head of Hogs, 1,915 head of Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 325,000 bushels; Corn, 92,500 bushels; Barley, 11,400 bushels; Rye, 10,600 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 6,100 bbls.; Wheat, 12,500 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Barley, 2,600 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 6,100 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 64,000 bushels; Oats, 36,500 bushels; Barley, 2,600 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 141,500 bushels; Corn, 131,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; to interior points—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. Canal Freights unsettled; higher; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 7c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York, tolls included. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal; small sales; kept entirely private. Corn dull and lower; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 62¼c.@62½c. Oats neglected; held at 43c. for No. 2 Chicago. Rye dull; Milwaukee offered at 85c. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Barley dull; sales of two cars six-rowed State to arrive at $1 15. Pork dull; scarce; $23 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 19.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn dull; Mixed, 58c.@60c.; Shelled, 64c.@65c. Oats dull; lower to sell at 35c.@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull at 75c.@78c. Pork—Demand fair and market firm; sales, Country, $22; City, $22@$22 12½. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; Steam, 13 7-16c.; Kettle, Country, 13½c.; City, jobbing at 13¾c.@14c. Bulk Meats very firm; holders are asking higher rates; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c. Bacon steady with a fair demand; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c. Clear Sides, 13¾c. Hogs steady and firm; common light, $6 75@$7 35; good light and heavy, $7 60@$8; good to extra butchers', $8 10@$8 40; receipts, 1,750 head; shipments, 1,157 head. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 15.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27.—Sugar dull and lower; jobbing sales common to good common, 8¼c.@8½c.; fair to fully fair, 8¾c.@9½c.; prime to choice, 9½c.@9¾c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Flour dull; quoted, Superfine, $4 75; Extra, $5; Double Extra, $5 25; Treble, $5 50@$6 50; Choice and Family, $6 75@$7 50; new patent, $8 50@$9. Corn-meal dull and lower at $3 05@$3 10. Oats dull and nominal at 50c.@54c. Bran quiet at $1. Hay dull; prime, $25. Pork firm; Mess held at $24. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Sides, 14⅝c.@14¾c. Hams—Choice Sugar Cured, 15c.@15½c. Lard dull; quoted, Tierce, Refined, 14½c.; Keg, 15c.@15¼c. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime, 18¾c.@20¼c. Whisky steady; Rectified, $1 20@$1 21. Exchange—New-York Sight, par; Sterling Commercial, $5 52@$5 52⅛; Bank, $5 57½; Gold, 116⅝.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat higher, closing easier; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 36; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26½; Amber Michigan, $1 27; November, $1 30½; December, $1 33; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 07½; No. 2 Red Winter, November, $1 30; No. 3 Red, $1 12½. Corn dull; High Mixed, $60; no grade, 56c.; damaged, 51c. Oats quiet; unchanged. Freights to Buffalo dull at 2¼c.; to Oswego, 5c.; to Kingston, 4½c. Receipts, two days—25,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, two days—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1 20¼; No. 2 do., $1 16, cash and seller September; seller October, $1 07¾; No. 3, 97¾c. Corn scarce; No. 2, 57¼c.@57½c. Oats higher and in fair demand; No. 2, 37⅜c. Barley scarce and higher; No. 2 Spring, seller September, $1 15; seller October, $1 06½; seller November, $1 06; No. 3 do., nominally 75c. Rye steady, with a fair demand; No. 1, 75c.; No. 2, 73c. Freights—Weak, easier; Wheat, to Buffalo, 2½c.@2¾c.; to Oswego, 5½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—Flour active; City White, $6 50. Wheat active and higher; extra, $1 35½, cash; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 23, cash; $1 26, November; No. 2 White Fall, $1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 26½. Corn dull and lower; No. 1 Mixed, 67c. Oats active and lower; White Western Michigan, 42½c.; Mixed, 38½c. Barley quiet but firm; State, $2 10@$2 30. Receipts for two days—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 500 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments for two days—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat steady; old No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 32. Corn lower; sales at 73c. Barley dull and lower; sales, 7,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 17½, to arrive. Corn-meal, $33 for bolted, and $32 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24, and Middlings, $29 ₱ ton. Canal Freights higher; Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Barley, 4½c. to New-York; Barley, 3¾c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 10@$2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—19,200 bushels Corn, 74,300 bushels Barley, 602,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—29,500 bushels Barley, 1,044,000 feet Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 70c.@72c. Oats dull at 42c.@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 85c. Provisions excited and higher. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅞c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½c.@15c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—Flour, $3 50@$7 75. Wheat, new, 90c.@$1 20; old, $1@$1 35. Corn, 55c.@50c. Oats—No. 2, 37c.@40c.; Rejected, 25c.@30c. Rye nominally 60c.@80c. Provisions firmer; held higher. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. Bacon—Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 15c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 16c. Lard—Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Wheat quiet. Rye steady; sales, 250 bushels State, in bags, at 88c. Corn dull; Western Mixed nominally 74c.@77c. Barley unchanged; sales, seven cars No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 15; three cars bagged, not graded, on private terms, and 10,000 bushels Lake Shore at $1 22½; No. 2 Canada held steadily at $1 25. Oats very dull at 45c.@50c. for the range. Malt quiet.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Wheat quiet but firmer; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 23. Corn steady at 70c.@71c.; Ears, afloat, 64c. Oats better; No. 2 State, 42c.; No. 1, 44c.; White, 45c. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 11c.; State Test, 12.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 27.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Corn dull; old, 73c.@74c.; new Ear, 40c.@50c. Oats—Demand fair; market firm; No. 2, 46c. Lard in fair demand and firm at 14¼c.@14¾c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13½c. and 14c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 27.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11½c.; net receipts, 520 bales; gross, 520 bales; sales, 575 bales; stock, 13,864 bales.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13⅛c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; gross receipts, 217 bales; exports, coastwise, 20 bales; sales, 75 bales; spinners, 20 bales; stock, 2,304 bales.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 13⅛c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 88 bales; shipments, 134 bales; stock, 334 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; net receipts, 1,420 bales; exports coastwise, 380 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 6,855 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 27.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 3,304 bales; exports coastwise, 1,420 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 13,464 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 27.—Cotton easier; Middling, 12 13-16c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 4,985 bales; gross, 5,052 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,658 bales; sales, 826 bales, of which 450 last Saturday; stock, 13,473 bales.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 12 bales; gross, 139 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 250 bales; sales, 686 bales; stock, 4,737 bales.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 27.—Cotton easier; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 255 bales; exports, coastwise, 743 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 892 bales.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 27.—Cotton—Demand fair at slightly easier prices; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; net receipts, 1,098 bales; sales, 857 bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13c.; net receipts, 1,216 bales; exports coastwise, 3,514 bales; stock, 1,144 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 5,342 bales; gross, 5,623 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,668 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 26,728 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 1 bales; gross, 73 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 13⅜c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝; net receipts, 154 bales; gross, 235 bales; shipments, 81 bales; stock, 631 bales.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.@13c.; net receipts, 843 bales; shipments, 69 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 2,737 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13½c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Eight thousand Cheese were sold to-day at 11c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.; one factory reached 14⅛c.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Cheese—Sales to-day, 7,500 bxs., at 12c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27.—Printing Cloths market quiet. The troubles at Fall River have stopped all business.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday, 27th inst., says: "The anthracite coal trade is now without special feature. It has been agreed by all the companies in the coal combination to advance the prices of stove and egg coal ten cents per ton on the 1st of October, all the other sizes of coal remaining at present prices. It has also been agreed that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company shall not produce coal for competing points for the first two weeks in October, thus affording the Reading Railroad, the Lehigh Valley, and other companies in the combination opportunity to make up the proportion of tonnage to which they are equitably and by the terms of the combination entitled, and are now short of by reason of coal suspension at the beginning of the year. The stock of coal is now ahead of the market, and it is doubtful whether the two weeks' suspension by the two companies named will enable the demand to catch up with the supply. We understand good feeling prevails among the several companies to the combination, and that it is altogether probable that the present policy of the trade will be continued—that is, the policy of a monthly increase of the prices of coal and an equitable division of tonnage among the several companies in the trade. Nearly all the companies advertise their prices of coal for October, which show the advance of ten cents per ton, as named above. By the last report the tonnage for the week ending on the 18th inst. was 557,453 tons, and for the year 13,480,475 tons, against 14,013,731 tons the same time last year, a decrease of 533,256 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 93,875 tons, and for the year 2,616,053 tons, making a total of all kinds for the week of 651,328, and for the year of 16,096,528 tons, against 16,542,048 tons the same time last year, a decrease of 445,520 tons. The quantity of coke and coal transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the week was 100,95? tons, and for the year 2,940,736 tons, of which 2,387,436 was coal and 466,108 coke. This embraces all the coal carried both east and west. At Port Richmond, for the week ending the 25th inst., there were receipts of 70,000 tons of coal, shipments of 65,000 tons, leaving 150,000 tons on hand. We continue to quote freight charges to New-York at 85 cents, to Providence at $1 30 to $1 35, and to Boston at $1 50 to $1 60 per ton. There is little movement yet in the iron interest, and until there is some activity among the iron-makers the coal trade will be neither large nor active. The indications are that the productive capacity of the Eastern States, including, of course, Eastern Pennsylvania, has far outgrown the Eastern consumptive demand, and as they have practically lost the Western markets the prospects are far from bright for Eastern furnaces for some time to come. The furnaces of the West, South-west, and South, many of which can make iron at less cost than our Eastern works, and have the freights to the Western markets in their favor, are absorbing nearly all the Western heavy iron business, and, it is thought, will continue to do so even when trade revives. New furnaces and works will be built there, and may find profitable employment, while some of our Eastern works will be idle for want of paying orders. The retail demand for fuel for Winter use is as active as usual, indeed, some of the retail yards are considerably behind in their deliveries. At Boston the arrivals of anthracite have been large, and both dealers and manufacturers are now heavily stocked. The sales have ranged from $7 to $8 25, as to quality, and cargo prices are nominally $6 50 to $7 per ton. In bituminous the outlook with many of the dealers is not regarded bright, owing to the continued dullness prevailing among manufacturing, steam-ship, and railway companies. Very low sales are reported, notably $4 15 for Cumberland at Baltimore, $5 25 at Fall River from Georgetown, (freight and insurance $1 45.) Sales of Pennsylvania bituminous coal are reported at rates that net about seventy-five cents a ton at the mines. All this is very unprofitable business."

"HIDDEN TREASURE."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An editorial in THE DAILY TIMES of Sept. 22, under the above caption, induces the writer to offer for admission to the columns of your paper the following inquiries and speculation, with the hope that they may elicit from you such comment as will arrest attention to the subject, and thus give rise to such a general discussion of the subject as may eventuate in successful searches for the lost treasures or, at least, the liberation and circulation of the vast hoards of the precious metals which now lie hid and useless. What has become of the vast product of the precious metals since first they became the vehicle for the transmission of values? Who can tell the whereabouts of all the gold and silver dug from the bowels of the earth or gathered from its surface? Much of it, we know, has gone into the service of the arts in all ages; some portion of it has gone, irrevocably, to the bottom of the waters, and some of it still circulates through the markets of the world; but what has become of the great mass of it is an inquiry which, if followed up with intelligent method, may result in the restoration of a very large amount of bullion to the general market of the world. As a starting point for better-informed explorers than we are, we refer to the historical fact that in all ages burial of treasures (money, plate, and ornaments) has been, more or less generally, the custom of nations. To the present day it is extensively so in Eastern countries, to which there has been for centuries one continuous flow of the golden stream from Western countries and, indeed, to no small extent has it been practiced in European countries. Of the prodigious amount of bullion in its various forms thus hidden away, a very considerable portion may, by judicious action, be recovered and used to vitalize new industries. The purpose in the burial of treasure was its safe keeping—in the vast majority of cases safety against the rapacity of the Government of the owners, as well as against thieves, robbers, and invading armies.

A contemplation of the many thousand ages through which this burial custom has prevailed and the countless millions of people who have acted under this custom, will afford the mind scope enough to figure out a pretty large amount for owners dying without having made known the burial place of their treasures. To say nothing of natural or sudden death, of assassinations and murders, we know from the state of perpetual warfare, the upturning and down-heaving of Governments, and the captivity in which conquered people were often led away from their homes, in all or most of which cases the owners would let their treasures remain buried and keep the knowledge of the locality to themselves in the hope that in time they would have the opportunity to recover and enjoy them; the amount of which the locality of burial was never made known, must be almost inconceivable. Perhaps somewhere in history, there may be some revelation as to the modes and places usually selected for this purpose, which may enable an intelligent and persistent enterprise to prosecute a successful search.

In regard to the future of the precious metals, a great change is palpably taking place; the everlasting drain by the East of the West has about ceased and soon, if it has not already begun, the stream will flow the other way. Already Egypt, Turkey, the Black Sea, India, and China itself, as we learn, Japan, are every day taking more and more of Western nations and selling less; the balance of trade is no longer so disproportionate in favor of the East. London and Paris will not as heretofore suffer by drains from any of these quarters to any great extent, and we may be prepared to see unexampled accumulations of bullion in the European centres. This greatest of disturbing causes in the money centres of the world—the Eastern drains—may be said to have almost ceased and we may soon look for a reflux of gold from East to West. Let the Eastern countries by a proper policy utilize the hidden wealth within their borders, and it will give full and profitable employment to all their people at rates of wages which will enable them to become large consumers of foreign commodities, thus raising them to a higher degree of comfort than they have ever hitherto enjoyed. Trusting that these hints may attract the attention of others, better capable of giving the details and of putting into proper action the suggestions we have made, we forbear saying more for the present.

OMEGA.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES IN BROOKLYN.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes, of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, met yesterday morning, in the new Court-house, Supervisor Brown in the chair. Mr. John Truslow, President of the Board of Assessors, appeared before the committee, and called their attention to the inequality between assessed valuations in the county towns and the City of Brooklyn. Mr. Truslow offered for the consideration of the committee a statement of a proposed equalization in Kings County for 1875. A motion was made by Supervisor Acker that the statement be adopted, but after some debate it was referred to a sub-committee, who will report next Monday.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It appears to be by no means certain that the British Admiralty have abandoned all intention of endeavoring to raise the hull of the sunken ironclad Vanguard this year. On the contrary, several methods of doing it are under consideration, and in very few days it will be decided what course of action shall be pursued. The wreckage, which has already been brought on shore, presents a formidable appearance at the coast-guard station.

For twenty years past there has not been such a luxuriant growth in the hop plantations of Kent as the farmers are now busily gathering. The cry for additional hands is general throughout the county. When it is stated that the district around Maidstone alone has received by rail, during the past fortnight from London, Woolwich, and Greenwich, nearly 20,000 pickers, some idea may be formed of the importance of the hop harvest.

During the first half of the present year 198 steam and 293 sailing ships were built in the United Kingdom. Of the former 52 were built at Glasgow, 11 at Greenock, 18 at Port Glasgow, 12 at Sunderland, 21 at Newcastle, 5 at North, and 8 at South Shields, 5 at Liverpool, 6 at Dundee, 11 at Hartlepool, 2 at Aberdeen, 9 in London, 4 at Stockton, 8 at Middlesbrough, 1 at Hull, 2 at Bo'ness, 1 at Whitehaven, 1 at Barrow, 4 at Whitby, and 17 at other ports.

The first case under the British Public Worship Regulations act before Lord Penzance, the Judge appointed under the statute, is a suit against Rev. C. J. Ridsdale, the incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Folkestone, for ritualistic practices. According to the new law, three inhabitants made a representation to the Archbishop of Canterbury as to the manner in which the services were conducted at St. Peter's. There are, it is said, three cases pending under the new law.

The *Débats*, on the occasion of the death of the painter Waldeck, of Paris, who lately died at the age of one hundred and seven, cites the celebrated painters who have died at an advanced age. Titian died in his ninety-ninth year; Coypel was eighty-nine, Rigaud eighty-six, Mignard eighty-five, Jordaens eighty-four, Tintoretto, Claude Lorraine, and Albano eighty-two, Primaticcio and Tenniers eighty, Carle Vernet and Greuze seventy-nine, David seventy-seven, Guercino, Leonardo da Vinci, and Ostade seventy-five; Michael Angelo died in his ninetieth year.

The Japanese are in sympathy with the worthy gentlemen in England who have formed a society for the protection of men against women. "If we observe the practices of Europeans," says a Japanese philosopher, "it would appear that the power of the wife is greater than that of the husband. In going through a door the wife passes first and the husband follows her. She takes the best seat, and he takes the next best. In visiting friends, the wife is first saluted. Besides, in conversation with ladies, men must be particular what they say, while if the men wish to smoke they must actually ask permission of the women or leave the room." The Japanese agrees with the Englishmen that there is no time to be lost. There is much discussion, he says, in Japan about the relations of the sexes, and he exhorts learned men to stir themselves, and reflect continually, for otherwise the power of the other sex will expand gradually, and at last become so overwhelming that it will be impossible to control it. The error, he says, has been brought about by "the want of a correct view of the dictates of nature." The notion that a woman is entitled, as a human being, to the same freedom of will and opportunity for development as a man, is modern, and must be counted among the melancholy signs of the decadence of society. If women do not like tobacco smoke, as the Japanese declares, let them leave the room. Also, if they do not like other things that men do, let them take themselves out of the way. And if among those things that men choose to do should chance to be included the taking of woman's property, and she will not part with it quietly, let her be taught her duty. It is resolved that female encroachments upon masculine prerogatives shall cease.

THE GREAT ENGLISH GUN.

THE COMPLETION OF THE EIGHTY-ONE-TON GUN AT WOOLWICH—A DESCRIPTION OF THE MONSTER.

The Woolwich correspondent of the London *News* writes as follows of the great gun at Woolwich, under date of Sept. 14:

This ponderous gun which has just been completed at the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich, has attracted a large number of visitors to-day, and a multitude of applications are being made for permission to witness the proof of the gun, which is fixed to take place on Friday next, at the proof butts adjoining the Royal Arsenal. The gun was lifted on to a platform this morning in order that photographs might be taken of its naked shape before being put into its carriage, and one or two good plates of the gun, surrounded by groups of the officers and workmen to show its immense proportions, were taken by the photographers of the Royal Chemical Department. The length of the gun is 33 feet, and its diameter varies from about 2 feet at the muzzle to about 6 feet at the breech. Internally the bore measures 27 feet, and in its present state will just admit a projectile 14½ inches in thickness. It is, however, proposed to enlarge this bore, after the proper calibre has been found by experiment, and it is not unlikely that the gun will eventually have a bore of 16 inches. It is rifled in eleven grooves, and the spiral increases as the shot travels along the gun, commencing with nothing in the powder chamber and leaving the muzzle with a twist of 1 in 35. The shot will therefore turn scarcely once on its axis inside the gun, but this has been proved ample to give it the necessary rotation to the end of its journey. The weight of the gun is a trifle over eighty-one tons, but it is to be known in the service as the 80-ton gun. It has been constructed of eight separate pieces, wrought iron coils, fitted and shrunk one into the other on the Woolwich or Fraser system—a system which has for several years been adopted in the manufacture of all English guns, and one which, although professedly discredited by most of the great powers in favor of steel or bronze, or some other system, is known to be at the present time extensively taken up by several of the leading European nations. The gun was designed by Mr. R. S. Fraser, the inventor of the system, and Deputy Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, and it is beyond doubt the most powerful piece of ordnance ever produced. The projectiles with which it will be proved correspond in size, but not in shape, with the shot and shell with which it will be fired on service. They have been cast in the shell foundry of the Royal Laboratory, and are great bolts of solid iron, each weighing 1,300 pounds. They are flat-headed, and are filled with a great number of studs to fit the grooves of the rifling. Special rammers, sponges, and other apparatus have been provided for the proof of the gun, a truck has been constructed to carry the shot with a special contrivance for lifting it to the mouth of the gun, and the Government manufacturers of gunpowder have even provided a special powder. The powder, in its way, is as remarkable as the gun. Each grain of it is a cube an inch and a half in diameter, and the cartridge, which will be 250 pounds of this powder, will be a large bolster about the size of an ordinary man. It is proposed to increase the powder charge if necessary to 300 pounds, but this, like the calibre of the gun and the weight of the shot, will abide the result of experiments.

Assuming that the gun will stand the proof, which may be almost taken for granted, it will probably attain a range of about eight miles. It might therefore be relied upon, if required, to send a shot or shell weighing more than half a ton completely over London, from Hampstead-heath to Clapham Junction, or from Notting-hill to Poplar. The only anxiety remaining is with respect to the strength of the railway by which the gun will be taken to the butts. The total weight of the gun and carriage is 120 tons, and although the bridge over the canal and other parts of the line have been strengthened to meet the strain, it is not impossible that there is some weak point which may give way. Every precaution, however, has been taken to guard against such an unfortunate contingency. The short section of railway upon which heavy guns are now always fired at the butts is thought to be quite equal to the task before it, and the novelty of this method of discharging heavy artillery upon "field" carriages will doubtless be a matter of interest to the visitors expected to be present on Friday. This plan, which is attended with many and great advantages, was invented about a year ago by Major Maitland, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, who has, in conjunction with the late Superintendent, Gen. Campbell, been actively engaged in perfecting the many remarkable productions which have distinguished the Royal Gun Factories for some years past. The proof projectiles have been fitted with crusher gauges to indicate the pressure of each discharge, and the scientific method of measuring the velocity by means of electricity, which has been for some time adopted, will be made use of on an improved scale. All the chiefs of the Army have been invited to witness the trial.

AN INCIDENT IN BISMARCK'S LIFE.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"Few persons are probably aware that the terrible Chancellor of North Germany was nearly being a Frenchman, or, at all events, taking service in France, just as Napoleon Bonaparte might have been a British subject had we only thought it worth while to keep Corsica. Prince Bismarck's father, says a Paris contemporary, was forced to leave his country in consequence of a duel, and, in 1807, he offered his services to the King of Würtemberg, *id est* to Jerome Bonaparte. In this way Prince Bismarck's father found himself in the service of France, and took part in the Russian campaign. Marshal Ney, in whose army corps he served during several dangerous night marches, gave him the command of the advanced guard. At the battle of Borodino he had three horses killed under him, and his regiment, which he commanded was one of the most ill-treated during the retreat. After the passage of the Beresina Col. Bismarck led the shattered remains of his regiment back to Würtemberg and recruited it. He afterwards distinguished himself as a light cavalry commander at Bautzen, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor. Having gained glory and honor in the service of France, it would not have been extraordinary had Colonel, afterward General, Bismarck, unable to return home, adopted France as his country. But *Dis aliter visum*."

THIEVES AT WORK.

NUMEROUS ROBBERIES IN OPEN DAY—NO ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.

The great activity displayed by thieves during the past few days is fully shown by the following robberies which were reported to Superintendent Walling yesterday:

The rooms occupied by George B. Steele, in the building No. 76 Third avenue, were entered by means of false keys, and robbed of jewelry and silverware valued at $300.

Emil Chaling, an errand boy for Cahn & Zinn, of No. 323 Broadway, was intrusted on Saturday with two parcels to take to Jaffray & Co.'s warehouse, at Broadway and Leonard street. He gave the bundles to man at the side entrance to the store, and received a receipt for the same, but it was subsequently discovered that the goods were not received by the firm. The packages were filled with pocket-books, belts, &c., in all valued at $76. No clue to the man who receipted for the goods could be found.

The house occupied by Richard Sands, at No. 553 Third avenue, was broken into on Sunday and robbed of a gold watch and jewelry valued at $215.

The apartments of Henry J. Garrettson, of No. 27 Henry street, were entered by sneak thieves and robbed of a silver watch and other property valued at $12.

Thieves forced an entrance into the lager-beer saloon of John Miller, at No. 2,180 Third avenue, and carried off billiard balls, cigars, &c., valued at $133.

Edward B. Fagan, of Avenue B, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, reported to Capt. Burden that sneak thieves effected an entrance to his house through a window on Sunday, and succeeded in carrying off a gold watch and chain and a lot of jewelry, in all valued at $103.

Robert Haufe, of No. 608 East Seventeenth street, reports that his apartments were entered by thieves, who carried off a gold watch and jewelry, in all valued at $131. The thieves forced open the door with a "jimmy."

Robert Dusenbury, of No. 216 Chrystie street, while asleep on a lounge in the Rochester House, No. 114 Bleecker street, was robbed of two knives and other articles. The robbery was reported to Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who is making an investigation.

Capt. Hedden, of the Thirty-third Precinct, reported that three unknown men in a small boat rowed up to and boarded the tug boat Matt White, lying at the Port Morris dock, and stole a quantity of copper. They were seen by James Riley, the watchman, who gave chase, when the thieves turned and fired two shots at him, he returning the fire. The thieves then made their escape.

Mary J. Enwright, living at No. 50 Laight street, was robbed of a box of jewelry valued at $85.

Christian Remlard, of No. 215 Mulberry street, had $10 taken from his pantaloons pocket by some unknown person.

Thomas Kelly, of No. 60 Prince street, reported that James Carlin, of No. 28 Spring street, robbed him of $60 and a silver watch. The Police are looking for Carlin.

The restaurant of Webber & Engel, at No. 42 Whitehall street, was broken into and robbed of a quantity of liquors and cigars.

The lager-beer saloon occupied by Julius Wohltebe, at No. 409 East Fourteenth street, was entered and an overcoat and a quantity of cigars were stolen.

No arrests were made by the Police in any of the above cases.

HAS HE BEEN MURDERED?

The George W. James who has been missing from his home at No. 156 West Eleventh street, New-York, since the 17th inst., on which day he received a package containing $400, was one of the most important witnesses against Charles Sacia, Lewis E. French, and the rest of the gang who were concerned in fraudulent insurance business, forging bonds and mortgages, and other acts of a like character. It was principally the information derived from him that led to the exposure of the bogus Palisade Insurance Company of Jersey City, of which Sacia was President, and French Treasurer. French has since been convicted of conspiracy to defraud and is now serving a two-year term in the State Prison, while Sacia, who escaped for some time on the supposition that he was insane, has been arrested, pronounced sane by the County Physician, and is now in the county jail awaiting trial. At the time James gave the information he informed Justice Keese that some members of a well-known Broadway gang who were concerned with Sacia had threatened to murder him if he should appear as a witness in the case. Justice Keese was under the impression that James was deeply involved in the schemes of the gang, judging from the intimate knowledge he displayed of their affairs. The Justice is inclined to believe that the threats of the gang have been carried out, and that belief is strengthened by the fact that Sacia is on the eve of being tried.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Sept. 27, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, B. C. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, H. W. Coates sold one lot, 25x100, on Ninth avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of Seventy-first street, to George H. Peck, plaintiff in the legal action, for $3,050. This sale was erroneously placed under Tuesday's announcements. The sale of property located at Yonkers, Westchester County, was postponed indefinitely. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following sales are noticed:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 37.5, with improvements, on Seventh avenue, east side, extending through to Broadway, 75.5 feet north of Forty-second street. Also, similar sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 75, on First avenue, west side, 50.4 feet south of Fifty-fourth street. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 26 by 100, on Monroe street, north side, between Rutgers and Jefferson streets. Also, public auction sale of four four-story brown-stone-front stores and dwellings, with lots each 25 by 75, on First avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 75, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, south side, 75 feet east of First avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 108 by 150, on Fourth avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-first street.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq. Referee, of one house and lot on Monroe street, east side, known as lot No. 63 on map of estate of Henry Rutgers, deceased.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot, No. 521 West Twenty-ninth street, north side, west of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, south side, 330 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Blackwell & Riker, Superior Court foreclosure sale, John Pyne, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.6 by 99.11, No. 152 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 300 feet west of Third avenue.

By John H. Wilson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 80, on East Sixty-first street, south side, 80 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 114 by 31 by 94.7, on Third avenue, west side, 101.5 feet north of Eighty-eighth street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 175.3 by 212 by 54 by 167 by 141.5 by 23 by 132 by 58 by 86 by 65, bounded by Morrisania avenue, Helen, Ella, and Lewis streets, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 55 by 182.9 by 62.10 by 55, on Tenth avenue, 202.5 feet north of King's Bridge road.

EXCHANGE SALE—MONDAY, SEPT. 27.

NEW-YORK.

By H. W. Coates.

1 lot, 9th av., e. s. 50.5 ft. s. of 71st st., 25x100.	$3,050

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Sept. 25.

Avenue A, w. s., 25 ft. n. of 76th st., 50x75; Charles McDonald and wife and others to Dedrich Dammann	32,000
Hamilton st., s. s., No. 30; Charles Gilmore to Anna M. Powers	2,000
St. Nicholas av., e. s., 320 ft. s. of 145th st., irregular, (¼ part of); also 145th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of St. Nicholas av., irregular, (¼ part of;) 3d av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 98th st., 25.2x100; Charles G. Schneider and wife to Peter W. Staebner	18,500
43d st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100; R. B. Gwillim, Referee, to Catharine F., wife of Patrick Donahue	13,000
59th st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.5; Abraham Engelhard and wife to James McCoy	44,000
3d st. and Manhattan, s. w. corner, 62x68.4; John Rankin, (Executor of,) to William H. Crane	21,000
Hudson st., e. s., 18.6½ ft. s. of West 10th st., 21.11 ft. front, thence irregular; also on Hudson st., e. s., No. 514, 40.5¼ ft. s. of West 10th st., irregular; same to same	22,500
118th st., n. s., 190 ft. w. of 4th av., (as widened,) 50x½ block; Morits Salomon and wife and others to Charles Salomon	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

125th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x88x27 x98.9, lease 3 years from May 1, 1875; Eliza Mulrein to Jacob Wagner	$650
Mott Haven, 4 lots, 5 years from July 1, 1876; Melville C. Smith to Thomas Watrous and others	400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

WE HAVE FOR SALE NEAR 52D ST. and close to 5th av., a full-sized high-stoop brown-stone house, built by day's work, in perfect order, and painted throughout, that can be bought at a low figure, including mirrors, chandeliers, &c. Full particulars and permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS.—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—For sale, a five-story iron building, near Broadway, suitable for dry goods or jobbing business; well rented to responsible tenants. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

AN OFFER WANTED FOR NO. 17 EAST 73d st.—22x60, four stories and basement; hard-wood finish. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

COMBINATION COOKING OR LAUNDRY ranges that heat three rooms above with same fuel used in other range for cooking only. HALL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—TWO FINE four-story dwellings, No. 308 West 58th st. and 62d st., 250 feet west of Broadway; also, a lot on 58th st., 75 feet from Circle. WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 985 8th av.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—5TH AV., BELOW 20TH st., a prominent corner, large brown-stone buildings four stories. Inquire of THOMAS P. FOWLER, Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, No. 29 Wall st.

FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 139 East 52d st., two doors from Lexington av., will be sold very low. Apply on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BUY A LOT AT CREEDMOOR OR QUEENS.
Land high and well drained.
STREETS ALL GRADED.
30 MINUTES from Hunter's Point by TWO RAILROADS.
Early and late trains.
POST and TELEGRAPH OFFICES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS and STORES adjoin the property.
A BUILDING, LOAN and SAVINGS SOCIETY (to be organized and controlled by purchasers of lots) will loan money to those desiring to build.
LOTS $150 to $250 each.
PAYMENTS $10 PER MONTH.
Half of the monthly payments to go to Building Fund if desired by the purchasers.
For maps and further particulars see
CREEDMOOR LAND ASSOCIATION, BLACKWELL & RIKER, Agents, No. 4 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT A SACRIFICE.—An elegant and very spacious brown-stone mansion, lodge, and stable, with sixteen acres; greenhouses, ice-house, lawns, gardens, orchards, grove, living stream and lake; buildings and grounds have running water; view, location, and healthfulness unsurpassed; near Llewellyn Park, on the side of Orange Mountain, and on avenue leading to beautiful country seats; if not soon sold would exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property, or smaller place at Orange; also nine acres of beautiful building sites in Llewellyn Park. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 974 Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE of the late Caleb Wildey, situated in the village of Pleasantville, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City of New-York, containing five acres of land; good house, containing ten rooms; also a barn and carriage-house; plenty of good fruit and water; convenient to church and school. The executors being desirous to close the estate will sell low on reasonable terms. For information inquire on the premises, or of SAMUEL FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

COZZENS' HOTEL.—FOR SALE, THIS ELEGANT hotel, with forty-two acres of land, situate on the Hudson, near West Point, either with or without the furniture. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHern District of New-York.—EGBERT DEMING, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of ANSON B. BIRDSALL vs. ANSON B. BIRDSALL and others.
Under and by virtue of a decree in the above-entitled action, entered on the second day of September, 1875, I, the undersigned, Receiver of all and singular the property hereinafter described, duly appointed by said decree, will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., by Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, the following described land and buildings thereon, viz.:
All those seven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:
Beginning at the south-easterly corner of Forty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, and running easterly, along the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, one hundred and twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre line of a party wall, thence southerly through the centre of said party wall, and parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line one hundred and twenty-five feet to Lexington avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Lexington avenue one hundred feet five inches, to the point or place of beginning.
And, also, all those nine certain other lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in said City and ward, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:
Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, distant one hundred and forty-five feet easterly from the south-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-seventh street, and opposite the centre line of a party wall, and running thence southerly through the centre of said party wall, and parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block aforesaid; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred and sixty feet; thence northerly, parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches to Forty-seventh street, and thence westerly, along the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, one hundred and sixty feet to the point or place of beginning.
NEW-YORK, 17th September, 1875.
EGBERT DEMING, Receiver.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 27 WEST 45TH ST., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
WEST 45TH ST.—The very desirable four-story, basement, and subcellar brown-stone dwelling and lot No. 27 West 45th st.; dwelling is 20x50 feet, and two-story extension 14x26 feet; has all the modern conveniences and is in fair order; lot 20x100.5 feet. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS TO A SUITABLE PRIVATE FAMILY.
One of the finest and healthiest places on the Hudson, the owner intending to go to Europe; a handsomely-furnished house, stable, and ten acres of land, with forest and fruit trees, and grape-bearing vines; for house use a never-failing spring of clear running water; the garden surrounded with water. It has a river front, with a driving road to the river and a dock, and is situated a mile south of Main st., Yonkers, thirty-five minutes from New-York. The house is suited for Summer and Winter, 50 feet square with seventeen rooms, besides the basement rooms; marble hall, 12 by 50; double brick walls and iron shutters, with abundance of water carried to the top of the house by a water ram. Also, burglar alarm, gas, &c., &c., all in perfect order. Rent $3,500, or $2,500 and the taxes. Apply to WILLIAM N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING ON THE SOUTH SIDE of 26th st., extending from 5th av. to Broadway, comprising Nos. 212 and 214 5th av. and Nos. 1,134 and 1,136 Broadway, from May 1, 1876, on a long lease. The owner can be seen at Laidlaw & Co.'s, No. 12 Pine st. Only persons who may desire to occupy the building themselves need apply.

A VERY FINE FRENCH FLAT TO RENT at $55 a month; 25x75, near to 8th av. entrance to Central Park; all improvements; seven rooms and bath; steam pump supplies water throughout the building; janitor always there. Apply at No. 897 8th av. JOHN BRANIGAN.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE HOUSE, PLAINly furnished, with several acres of ground, situated three miles above Harlem Bridge, and easy access to the lower part of the City; one person will board for the rent if desired. Address A. A., Box No. 171 Times Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 321 WEST 46th st.; also No. 331 West 50th st.; both houses three stories and basement. JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

NINTH WARD.—LOWER PART THREE-STORY modern house No. 774 Greenwich st.; all improvements, large yard, good rear; immediate possession. RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

TO LET—LOW TO A GOOD TENANT, BROWN-stone house No. 113 East 128th st.; rapid transit facility. Apply to Mr. CLARK, No. 690 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR AN ELDERLY WIDOW LADY, who is in all respects reliable, a front room, with southern exposure, in an agreeable location, with a private family; it must be convenient to Broadway, 6th av., or 4th av. cars; not below 26th st. preferred; rent moderate. Immediate answers, giving full description, may be directed to WIDOW, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SMALL FAMILY DESIRES A WELL-furnished house from Oct. 15 to May 1; references given. Address J. M., No. 226 West 40th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

TO RENT—STORE NO. 373 CANAL ST., NEXT the corner Laurens st.: plate-glass front; put in order. Inquire on the premises, up stairs.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL A HAND-SOME furnished or unfurnished house on 5th av., below 50th st., not over 22 feet wide, will find a purchaser by applying to LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL executions, I will expose for sale at public vendue THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 28, at 11 o'clock, at No. 524 East 20th st., all the right, title, and interest of Samuel and John A. Secor, which they had on the 18th day of September, 1875, or at any time afterward of in and to the lease of buildings at the above place. WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. CARROLL, Deputy.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 CASH, BALANCE SECURED, will buy out a profitable and pleasant manufacturing business, or will take a partner with $1,500 cash capital. Address M. W., No. 103 Pineapple st., corner of Fulton st., Brooklyn, Room No. 12, second floor, from 2 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MER-CHANDISE.—Putty and paint works in West 38th st.: terms easy. JOHN N. KOSTER, No. 615 West 39th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESSENCE OF YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE, AND SARCANTHUS,
OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
VIOLET POWDER.
PRIZE MEDALS—London, Paris, Vienna, Cordova, Lima. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the States. J. & E. ATKINSON, No. 24 Old Bond st., London. Sole agents in New-York, ARNOLD & McNARY. "The genuine guaranteed by trade mark."

TAMAR INDIEN, A LAXATIVE FRUIT lozenge, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris, depot; CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

DON'T LOSE YOUR HAIR!—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair perfectly, stops its falling at once, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful.

FOR SALE—A FINE ENGLISH PUG, TWO YEARS old. Can be seen at Nos. 136 and 138 East 41st st., for two days.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 5th day of October, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for rebuilding Grammar School House No. 36, on the south side of Ninth st., between Avenues C and D, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless the sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
GEO. B. RHOADS,
JOHN C. LIMBECK,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
SAML. CREGAR, M. D.,
EDWARD MISHLING,
Board of Trustees, Eleventh Ward.
Dated Sept. 20, 1875.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY.—In the matter of JOHN ARNOLD and GOTTFRIED GAERTNER, bankrupts.—John Arnold, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the nineteenth day of October, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
s28-1aw3wTu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY.—In the matter of LEWIS O. CORBET, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fifth day of October, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
s14-1aw3wTu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE H. BOSCH, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
s21-1aw3wTu* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF New-York.—At the City of New-York the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN P. SON, of the City, County, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
EGBERT DEMING, Assignee, &c.,
s21-1aw-3wT* No. 150 Broadway, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALAXANDER McKENZIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Alice J. Jones, No. 100 West Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1875.
JANE McKENZIE, ALICE J. JONES, } Executrixes.
my11-1aw6mTu*

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin,) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university desires private pupils or employment in a school; prepares for college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE."—A reliable educational agency of twenty years' successful experience is constantly introducing suitable teachers to families and schools of every grade. Explanatory circulars. J. H. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, THOROUGHLY experienced in teaching her own language, can dispose of a few hours, either for schools or private lessons; highest testimonials adduced. Address FRENCH TEACHER, No. 40 West 29th st.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. *Teachers* state qualifications and references. Call or address "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TEACHER IN A family by a North German student, to teach classics and German in exchange for board. Address L. R., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, FOR MANY YEARS resident in Paris, wishes to take entire charge of two children; fluent French, music, English branches. Address T. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES AN ADDITIONAL ENGAGEMENT to teach English, either in a school or family; can furnish best of reference. Address H. G., care of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE NORTH OF Germany gives lessons to ladies for thirty cents. Address BERLIN, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

L. COURCHET, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH LANGUAGE, No. 54 Wayne st., Jersey City, N. J.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, German, and drawing. Address PROFESSOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—MALE; CLASSICS. NO. 252 Madison av.; 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE CREAM.
To RETAILERS and CHURCH FAIRS, 25 cents per quart; To FAMILIES and BOARDING-HOUSES taking four quarts or more, 30 cents per quart; all under four quarts, 35 cents per quart. Ice cream shipped by any of the railroads or steamboats. J. FUSSELL & SONS, No. 12 Bible House, New-York.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL—The annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. The course is completed in two years. Students are admitted to advanced standing. A written as well as oral examination is invariably required of every candidate for a degree. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th Avenue.
TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.
Lessons resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 14, from 9 to 1, and on Sept. 20 from 9 to 3. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools; French, German, Spanish taught and spoken. Twenty teachers.
New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Large Gymnasium, fire-proof stairs, &c.
Prospectus sent on application.
PROF. CHARLIER, Director.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.
A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.
Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)
T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.
Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

Mr. Hammond's School,
OPENS SEPT. 20, AT NO. 70 WEST 39TH ST.,
Gives thorough training and preparation for colleges and scientific schools and for business. References: Howard Crosby, D. D.; Henry B. Smith, D. D.; Jas. O. Murray, D. D.; Ellsworth Eliot, M. D.; Wm. A. Hammond, M. D.; Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D. Every pupil of the preceding year returned to Mr. Hammond last year, unless removed from the City.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av.,
(Late No. 101 West 14th st.)
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.
A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. The fifty-sixth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1875. School rooms open for inspection and for interviews with parents after Sept. 10.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES,
Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st street, on THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (FOUNDED 1857) No. 212 West 59th st., facing Central Park, New-York.—This English, Classical, French, and German Family and Day School for young ladies, with Kindergarten Department, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1875. For full information send for catalogue. The principals will be at home after Sept. 8, 1875. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mrs. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

YALE SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.
YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
Course of instruction covering three years. First year, drawing from the antique and from life: perspective. Second year, drawing from life: elementary studies in painting; anatomy. Third year, painting from life: composition; theory and history of art. Full courses of lectures provided in addition to the technical discipline of the studios. The school is open to both sexes. Send for circular. Address JOHN F. WEIR, Director.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen carefully trained for college and for business. Refers to Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Hon. Abram Hewitt, and others. Send for circular.

MISS SPRING'S
English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association,) will reopen Sept. 29 at No. 121 East 36th st., near Park av. A separate department for little girls and boys, to which special attention will be given. Circulars can be had at any time by applying at No. 121 East 36th st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, teacher of great experience, wishes few additional scholars in German, private or in classes. Address PLATO, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

MRS. H. SMITHSON'S SELECT SCHOOL for young ladies and children has reopened Sept. 27, at No. 14 East 32d st., near 5th av. Particular attention given to a thorough English course; French and German taught and practised as in Europe.

MISS WARREN
Will reopen her school for boys, Sept. 20, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. No Kindergarten. Thorough work, English, French, and German.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGlish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—College and business preparation; small boys have special care; terms reasonable; send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

$1, $2, $3 PER WEEK.—FRENCH LESSONS given every day by an experienced French lady teacher; highest references; classes for children. No 107 West 23d st.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—NUMber limited; terms moderate. Apply to JAMES M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway, or Rev. R. BOLTON, Principal, Lewisboro', Westchester County, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MADISON AV., BETWEEN 83D AND 84TH STS.—French, English, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Terms moderate.

RICHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,
WORCESTER, MASS.
Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A thorough Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 1,481 Broadway, corner 45th st.; commences its eleventh year, Sept. 14. Send for circular.

NO. 131 WEST 43D ST., NEW-YORK.
Dr. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Reopens Sept. 20, 1875.

REFINED LADIES WANTED AS AGENTS.—Address, with stamp, real name, and reference, EDUCATION, Station E.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, NESHANIC, N. J., prepares boys for college or business. Address REV. P. D. OAKY.

MRS. LEVERETT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children re-opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29. No. 32 West 18th st.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS S. M. ROGERS will reopen her school, Lexington av., south-east corner 37th st., Sept. 20.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., reopens Sept. 22.

CIRCULARS of several GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE to parents, at Schermerhorn's Book-store, 14 Bond st.

CHERBULIEZ INSTITUTE, NO. 127 EAST 24th st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS MASON WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1875, at No. 113 West 44th st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 20. TWENTIETH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior.	Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced.	Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly.	Pupils—Manly.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

19—John Auchincloss.	9—John Brooks.
11—Henry M. Alexander.	8—Benjamin Curtis.
11—Henry Day.	8—Parker Handy.
9—John S. Boyd.	8—Calvin E. Knox.

Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.
A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.
Single rooms for those who apply in time.
The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts., J. L. N. HUNT, A. M., Principal, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1875; the most scholarly preparation for the Freshmen or Sophomore of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton, or for schools of technology; primary department; commercial course extensive and unique; more than fifteen hundred pupils in business life; specialties in classics and mathematics. Prospectus sent on application.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons:
Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st. near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next. Candidates for admission will be received at the college, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Students of the regular classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.—Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and Industrial Institution for Young Gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. 21st year. Nine resident Professors. Will reopen Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to G. Lespinasse, 3 Pine st., or on application at the institute, Station M; also at the U. S. School and College Directory, Domestic Building. V. PREVOST, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
No. 52 West 47th st., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1875.

MARGUERITE INSTITUTE.
MRS. E. F. WAIT'S
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Little Girls,
No. 13 East 46th st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
Examinations for admission Sept. 28; opens Oct. 4.
For catalogues address C. F. CHANDLER, 49th st., corner 4th av.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German family school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Principal of Musical Department, Miss Louise Eckstein, the eminent English pianiste. Address Merview Home Academy, Babylon, Long Island.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Scholars in Kindergarten Department limited to eighteen.
Miss JAUDON will be home after Sept. 13.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30. The lecture season will commence Oct. 7, from 4 to 5 in the afternoon. The school omnibus will call for pupils.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Suitable for any college. Reference to parents of scholars, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c. No. 115 East 26th st.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD place. For boys and girls. School reopens on the 7th inst. Principal in attendance, and circulars furnished at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MR. CORNWALL'S
English, French, and Classical School for Boys, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

MISS PEGRAM'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR young ladies and children will begin the 30th September. For circulars apply at No. 178 Madison av.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING Water Colors, and Oil Painting. 67 University place (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th st. Year begins Sept. 20.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

PROF. COLIN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, reopens Sept. 20. Liberal course in English, Classics, languages, sciences, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
GRAMMAR
112TH YEAR BEGAN MONDAY, SEPT. 20.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Classical, English, and mathematical. Circulars at the school.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16.
Or rather say, academy for the cultivation of graceful motion, courteous manner, and the morality of social intercourse, named politeness.
Classes every day, and evenings once or twice a week, may be selected. Send for circular containing all particulars.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.
Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.
Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Archer place, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., (on the Hudson,) will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Board and tuition in English and Latin per year, $360. Delightfully located on the east bank of the Hudson, twenty miles from New-York City. For circulars address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

HOME SCHOOL AT CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own. Every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development. Pupils can remain the entire year.

Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st.
Mrs. SYLVANUS REED'S SCHOOL,
OPENS, SEPT. 30; KINDERGARTEN, OCT. 5.
Ladies wishing to join the classes of Prof. Nairne in belles-lettres and of Dr. Labberton, in history, will apply at once.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 East 74th st., on Central Park, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, Sept. 27.
Home pupils received from Monday until Friday.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,
Stamford, Conn. Established 31 years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; for boarding-school purposes, the situation is unrivaled; re-opens Sept. 13.
JAMES BETTS, WM. JAMES BETTS, Principals.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.
Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.
Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

MISS M. A. CLARK
will reopen her school for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 239 4th av. Pupils have the use of Gramercy Park at recess. Applications from 3 to 5 P. M. until the opening.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

MRS. WILLIAMES, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 22. Boys prepared for Harvard, Yale, and other Colleges. French and German taught thoroughly. Circulars at school-rooms.

E. A. GIBBENS AND D. BEACH, JR.,
reopen their school for boys at Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5th av., Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AND BOARDING School and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st. Our older girls will be admitted to practice in the Kindergarten without charge.
P. W. MOELLER.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN WILL OPEN A primary and preparatory school, (English, French, and German,) for girls Sept. 28 at No. 68 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. Green will be at home after Sept. 14.

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DOWNINGTOWN, CHESTER COUNTY, PENN.
First-class New-York references. Send for a catalogue.
F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MME. LESPINASSE.—FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, Union square.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS M. B. PERKINS, A graduate of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's training class, will reopen her Kindergarten at No. 116 Waverley place, MONDAY, Oct. 4.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, V. DABney, principal, (late Prin. of Princeton College Preparatory School,) No. 25 East 29th st. Four boarders.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway. The Principal can be seen at the rooms after Sept. 13.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

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The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille de Madame Angot—(Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Geoffroy, Mlle. Nardynn, Mons. De Querey, Mons. Castel.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Lkd Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. K. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Our Boys.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Flying Scud.—Mr. George Belmore.

PARK THEATRE.—The Mighty Dollar—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Around The World—(Grand spectacle.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Exhibition of Works of Art, Mechanics, and Agriculture.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES BY THE FAST MAIL TRAINS.

The Fast Mail trains to the West now enable subscribers to obtain The Times *within a radius of 500 miles from New-York City on the day of its publication, and as far West as Chicago within twenty-four hours. By this arrangement* The Sunday Times *has largely increased the area of its circulation, and can be purchased before noon in towns as remote from New-York as Syracuse and Harrisburg. The fresh demand for this journal is already very large, and in order to insure attention notice should be given at once of any increase in the orders from newsdealers.*

We beg leave to call the attention of the Democrats of this State to Judge Pershing's charges against the Republican officials of Pennsylvania. They may be summed up in one—that the sinking fund has been diverted, and heavy taxation rendered necessary to make up the deficiency. We do not perceive that the Judge has made out a case; the guilt of the Pennsylvania officials rests on his assertion; but the offense he lays at their door is precisely the one which Democratic officials have committed in this State. The Republicans were obliged to levy high taxes to make up what the Democrats stole, and now that the money for the sinking fund has been collected and turned into the Treasury, Gov. Tilden claims credit for reducing the taxes. The Governor may be entitled to praise for punishing the Democratic Canal Ring, but he has no right to boast because taxes are not now so high as they were when the people were refunding to the creditors of the State the plunder of a Democratic administration.

For a picture of the Democratic politicians who control their party in Ohio, who controlled their party in the nation in 1864, 1868, and 1872, and who bid fair to have their own way in 1876, we are indebted to the New-York *World*. That paper first opposed and then served those politicians in all the canvasses to which we have referred. It is now opposing them again. What it will do next year no one knows. The following is its description of them: "The corrupt coterie represented by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*;" "the men who bawled for peace in the midst of war;" "who offered howls for a repudiation of the pledges of Government and defeated Seymour in 1868;" "these blundering lunatics;" "these red-mouthed statesmen;" "these corruptionists;" "blind guides;" "heroes of every ditch dug for the defeat of the Democracy since the war began, who blighted the promising career of Pendleton, who slaughtered Hendricks when his time was ripe, who now have poisoned a cup for Thurman's drinking." The portrait is highly colored, but substantially correct.

Three departments of the City Government—the Police, Parks, and Public Works—will spend this year, out of the proceeds of taxation, some five millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For 1876, the same departments ask eight millions five hundred thousand dollars. This is decidedly more than the people can stand. An increase of about three millions and a quarter, or something like sixty per cent., on the ordinary expenses of three Municipal departments is simply out of the question at a time when the ability of the people to pay taxes is rapidly decreasing. Whatever may be the assumed necessity for these demands, it cannot possibly outweigh the imperative character of the demand for a lightening of public burdens.

There is a hitch in the promised contest between the *Mohawk* and the *Dauntless*. Mr. Bennett accepted the challenge of Vice Commodore Garner, subject to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club. That qualification renders it necessary that the *Dauntless* should be allowed time by the *Mohawk*—a concession which Mr. Garner did not make in his original challenge, and is not now disposed to give. The contest is intended to be one of boat against boat, and it is to be hoped that so promising a chance of testing the relative merits of keel and centre-board yachts will not be allowed to slip. Meanwhile, Mr. Rufus Hatch proposes to sail the *Resolute* against any schooner yacht of any club, either on the usual New-York Club course or from the Sandy Hook light-ship to Cape May light-ship and return. This challenge is open for acceptance during the next fortnight.

Mr. Stanley is evidently pushing forward his work in Africa with characteristic vigor. He reached the shores of the Victoria N'yanza on the 1st of March last, and his letter announcing the fact is dated at Uchambi. This is undoubtedly Speke's Ukambi, and Stanley has, therefore, followed the route pursued by Speke in 1858. The journey from the coast, a distance of 720 miles, was made in 103 days, which is very rapid progress in Africa. The circumnavigation of the Victoria Lake has undoubtedly been already accomplished, and Mr. Stanley may very possibly be now engaged in exploring the Albert Lake. The distance from one lake to the other is only about two hundred miles, and Stanley can make the whole journey through the dominions of the friendly M'Tesa, King of Uganda. While in Uganda he will be but a short distance from Gordon's outposts, and the next news that we receive from him will probably come by way of Gondokoro and the Nile.

In another column will be found a letter written by a respectable lawyer, in which very bitter complaint is made of the extortions practiced by Sheriff's Deputies in this City. There is hardly a lawyer in active practice in New-York but could tell a similar story. The administration of the Sheriff's office has long been in the hands of the lowest class of Democratic ward politicians, who become Deputies with the expectation of becoming rich, and who are not at all fastidious about the means they employ to make money. Had the legal profession done its duty, the Sheriff's office need never have become the nest of corruption and extortion which it has been for years. It costs lawyers a tremendous effort to move against corrupt practices on the part of either Judges or subordinate officers of the courts. Every one expects his neighbor to brave the danger and inconvenience of attacking men who have such intimate relations with the business of the profession. The Sheriff's office has profited from this kind of cowardice in the past, and there is nothing to show that it will not go on profiting by it in the future.

There is no possible excuse for the violent proceedings of the Fall River operatives yesterday. The mill-owners were firm in their demand that the work-people should sign the objectionable agreement before entering the mills. This was very generally rejected by the people, and the few who did sign and go to work were not sufficient to set many of the mills in motion. Even these were frightened by the threats of the excited operatives, and in one instance, at least, a force of laborers threw up their contract in a panic. The crowd made several assaults, none of which, however, were of a very serious character. The application of a committee of operatives for aid from the City Government is not at all consistent with the riotous demonstrations which were made on the same day. Latterly, in this most unhappy labor complication, the operatives have had the support of popular sympathy. If yesterday's proceedings are a true index to their future policy, they are in a fair way to incur general condemnation.

THE INFLATION ISSUE IN OHIO.

We publish this morning a verbatim report of Mr. Carl Schurz's speech at Cincinnati last evening. We advise all of our readers to glance at the first column or two of the report. If they do that, we believe they will be likely to read the whole of it, and they will find it very interesting reading. It is the best presentation of the financial question at issue in Ohio that has been made. With Mr. Schurz's preliminary personal statement we have little concern. It is made in a frank and manly spirit, and it is one which it was entirely proper for him to make. He has gone into Ohio to argue against their avowed leaders with Democrats, to whom his words were addressed directly last evening. Three years ago he was co-operating with those whom he now opposes, in a Presidential election. It is quite natural that he should offer an explanation of the essential consistency of his position now with that he occupied then. Our own opinion is that he was badly duped at that time, and that the deceit, the recklessness, the want of principle, the tendency to corruption and demagogism, which he now finds in the leaders of the Democracy were quite as extensive and quite as dangerous in 1872 as they now are. Their direction was different, but their nature was the same. But that, so far as Mr. Schurz is concerned, is neither here nor there. His position is not to be mistaken now, and he is sustaining it with energy, skill, and sincerity that are admirable.

The facts which Mr. Schurz presents to the people of Ohio are necessarily not novel. They have most of them been urged over and over again in the columns of the papers that oppose inflation. To any one who has given the slightest attention to the financial question, they lie on the surface of current history; no intelligent man could well avoid them; no honest man could easily ignore them. But Mr. Schurz presents them in a very impressive form. His method of arrangement, his analysis, his illustrations, the order of his argument, the simple and direct language which he uses, and the keen sarcasm he turns upon the inflation leaders and organs, are calculated to win attention and carry conviction. Nothing could be more judicious than Mr. Schurz's choice of the phases of his subject which he presents to the audience he wishes to persuade. He does not waste his time in discussing principles, which, however important, can only be fully understood by the student of political economy. He has evidently sought to discover the stand-point from which the question at issue is regarded by those who are to cast the decisive votes in the coming election, and especially the class at present suffering in their fortunes, on whom the inflationists rely. From this stand-point he surveys the inducements held out by the inflationists and exposes their hollow and deceptive character. His object is to wean Democrats from the support of a professed Democratic policy, and men in poverty from the support of a scheme which promises them relief. We shall not undertake to describe the means he employs to attain this object. Our readers can see for themselves. But that the effort is a very able one, and sure to be of great value to the cause of honesty and national good faith, few will deny.

All honest citizens will rejoice at the turn which the campaign in Ohio has taken recently, and at the vigor with which the friends of a sound currency have set about pressing the financial issue. If we were inclined to take expediency alone into account, it would be easy to see in an inflation victory in Ohio a step toward more complete and crushing ruin for the party which sustains inflation there than could be had in any other way. If Ohio were to approve inflation, and Pennsylvania—as would be probable—follow in its steps, nothing could prevent the question becoming the main issue in the Presidential canvass of next year, and on such an issue a national decision would be far more conclusive than one rendered in a couple of State elections. But with a question of this character it is not right, even if it were safe, to trifle. We cannot afford to take any risks in a contest where the national honor and the most precious interests of future generations are involved. It is the plainest dictate of duty to contend with evils such as inflation and repudiation at every point, to dispute every inch of the ground that their advocates seek to gain, to carry the fight against them into their own quarters, and to thoroughly rout and crush them wherever an opportunity presents itself. The troubles that would inevitably follow in the train of any important success gained by the inflationists would be so overwhelming, that we should not be justified by any conceivable hope of ultimate advantage in exposing the country to them. It appears that the inflationists themselves are already dreading the result of the new energy with which the Republicans are urging the financial issue. This is a pretty sure sign that they have been hit in a sore spot. The Republican leaders are doing well in following up the blow.

SCHOOL ROOM FOR THE CHILDREN.

A hard-working man, who is so unfortunate as to be obliged to look after his own family of motherless children, wrote to The Times, complaining that the public schools were overcrowded. He thought it a great pity that his children, aged respectively five, seven, and nine years, could not be received into the primary school to which they had been sent. He did not like to have his children running at large in the streets; he could not take care of them himself; he could not afford to hire somebody to do that for him, and the school-house appeared to be the most natural refuge for his little ones. It seemed a very great wrong, he thought, that the schools should be crowded to such a degree that parents must keep their children as best they might, without the educational privileges which the City is bound to provide for the offspring of every citizen. The case, as here presented, seems a strong one; and, to make it more so, it turns out that the particular school at which the complainant had been refused admission for his children has a seating capacity of 884, and there are actually 891 pupils in attendance. It is certainly a bad case of overcrowding.

But it happens that there are three other school-houses in the vicinity of the dwelling-place of these motherless children. All of them are easily accessible to pupils in the Seventeenth Ward, unless they are very delicate indeed, and cannot walk far. Each of these schools has a primary department, with ample room, and one of them is in a new building, which is not half filled. Perhaps our correspondent did not know this; or he may have had particular and special reasons for desiring to send his children to School No. 25. It is very likely, too, that some of the parents of the 891 children crowded into School No. 25 had *their* preferences for that school. We have known of such cases. Some teachers have an enviable popularity among parents and guardians. They are considered capable, kindly, and specially successful in preparing pupils for higher intellectual culture, or for making their own way in the world. Such teachers are sure to have a crowded school-room, while others whose talents have not been so widely made known, or who are newer in the profession, are not thus embarrassed. Clearly there is something wrong when any one school has more pupils in it than it has seats. It is not so much the fault of the system, however, if it can be shown that there are plenty of schools in the same vicinity with room for more scholars. This appears to be the fact in the region of the Seventeenth Ward, where there is a dense population.

Incidentally, we get a glimpse of some of the troubles which a popular schoolmistress is obliged to encounter. Since the women have begun to look into politics, we need not be surprised if some mothers, with that force of logical reasoning which always distinguishes the gentler sex, threaten political influence when their young ones cannot find seats in a desired school-room. In one case, a lady, when shown that every seat was full, and, was invited to point out one that was vacant, replied that her husband was the friend of an Assemblyman, and would see what he could do. To be acquainted with an Assemblyman is to be a very great person indeed. It is to make school seats grow where none were before, perhaps. Worse than this awful threat was that of another lady who descended upon the hapless teacher with the information that *her* husband was a delegate to Mr. Tilden's Convention at Syracuse, and would "make trouble" if her infant were not taken into this particular nursery of knowledge. Then it appears that the wives of tax-payers have the proud privilege of invading the school-room and "putting on airs" about some other people's children who have been denied admission. One of these, announcing with great impressiveness that she had a married partnership in tax-paying, demanded to know "why this was so," meaning thereby the rejection of applicants to the school. It is very plain that such complainants as these are not endowed with lofty reason; but they can, on occasion, make much noise and trouble.

As we have once before been obliged to say, some parts of the City do have reason to complain of crowded schools and insufficient accommodations. This evil is most evident, however, in the upper part of the City, above Fiftieth street, for example, where some of the school-houses are admitted to be "shockingly crowded." In the down-town wards this is not such a common trouble; some of the school-houses are not more than half full. Formerly, the law required that children should attend no school outside of the district in which they resided. This requirement was abolished in order to meet the very class of cases which we are now considering. In some instances, especially in the grammar schools, parents send their children from the upper part of the City to schools below Union square, or from one side of the island to the other. Of course, this may sometimes crowd a popular school; but, if the Board, having fixed on the seating capacity of each school-room, were to forbid absolutely the admission of any more pupils than the maximum so determined, this trouble would be avoided. If some children travel two miles, or more, to reach a popular teacher, it is a pity if others should not go some less distance to find a school where they may have ample accommodations. And if this is a question of distribution only, it stands to reason that there ought to be a redistribution. For we are told that the accommodations in the region above Fifty-ninth street are not sufficient for more than twenty-five per cent. of the children. Moreover, it is by no means certain that the available capacity of the public schools, taken together, would be equal to the aggregate demand of the City, provided the Truant act were rigidly enforced.

THE BONAPARTIST PROGRAMME.

It has long been obvious that the contest for political supremacy in France lies between the Republic and the Empire. That fact has become of late more obvious than ever. The Comte De Chambord, who has twice seen the preparations for a monarchical restoration completed, and has twice allowed his devotion to the white flag to come between him and the proffered crown, has practically ceased to be a claimant for the throne. The Orleanist Princes gave the first blow to their somewhat feeble chances of being placed at the head of a constitutional monarchy by the celebrated "fusion" negotiations with the heir of the elder branch of the Bourbons. They have been patriotic enough to throw away any slight chance which remained to them of filling the throne of Louis Philippe by detaching themselves from the monarchical party of the Right Centre, and loyally giving in their adhesion to the Conservative Republican policy which has already carried the majority of the members of their party over to the Left Centre.

There remain only the Imperialists, with their pretender to the vacant throne. They have done their utmost to prevent the organization of the Republic, and their future policy will consist in bending all their efforts to effect its destruction. Throughout all the weary controversy over the form of the fundamental law of France, the Bonapartists have thrown their influence on whichever side was arrayed against any settlement whatever. It has been their consistent aim to perpetuate the reign of administrative chaos, and to keep alive the feeling of popular unrest which was certain to accompany the perpetual agitation of the fundamental principles of the Government. The factious intrigues of the Bonapartists went a little too far. In trying to demonstrate the necessity for the strong arm of personal power in French politics, before their coming man was ready for the task of ruling, they simply compelled a number of wavering Conservatives to show that, however much they disliked the Republic, they had a much stronger feeling of aversion toward the Empire. Dread of M. Rouher and his cohorts of needy and unprincipled agitators was the chief reason for the party compromise on the constitutional laws, and was the main impulse which drove so many Orleanists to pronounce for the Republic.

The recent conference at Arenenberg, and the remodeled party programme agreed to at that meeting, show that the Bonapartists are becoming awake to the fact that the Republic may shortly become too strong for them. They have placed their political forces on what may be called a war footing, and in formally placing their Pretender at the head of the party they have shown their determination to be ready to take prompt advantage of the earliest turn of the chapter of accidents in their favor. Aware of the uselessness of trying to attract the support of the constitutional Royalists, they have gone back for their platform to the days before Ollivier and liberal concessions were dreamed of. The founder of their party thought a whiff of grapeshot would settle the first revolution; his nephew found cannon and cavalry in the streets of Paris a very effectual method of getting rid of the results of the third revolution. Naturally enough, the partisans of Napoleon IV. propose to revert to the rule of the bayonet, and present the Constitution of 1852 "in all its rigor" to that pretty numerous body of Frenchmen who esteem order a good deal more highly than they do freedom. To the bigoted or timid Conservatives they promise a régime of force; to the democratic masses they offer the old bait of the appeal to the people.

In spite of its ruinous cost, its administrative imbecility, and the dismal misfortunes which it brought in its train, it would be useless to deny that Democratic Imperialism is a formidable power in French politics. Its agents, as the *Moniteur* pointed out the other day, are everywhere—in cafés, theatres, omnibuses, railways—with their constant themes, the glories of the successful military period of the Second Empire, and the virtues and accomplishments of the Prince Imperial. Their journals are sent gratuitously to every barracks where they can find admission, and they labor with unremitting industry to make adherents among all ranks of the Army. The numerous and powerful class of petty office-holders contains many Bonapartists, because for half a generation there was no official training to be had in France save in the service of the Empire. It is difficult to gauge the strength of the Imperialist tradition among the peasant voters of France, but it has certainly a good deal of vitality left. The rural clergy are strongly tinged with Bonapartist sympathies, and that counts for something when it is a question of keeping alive an exploded political sham. In fact, the more one looks into the peculiar position of party politics in France, the less disposition there will be to think that the Republican alarm at Bonapartist intrigues is misplaced, or that it will be possible to postpone much longer the necessity for treating some of the more prominent intriguers as conspirators against the State.

A PROPHETICAL WAIL.

Brigham Young, the Mormon Prophet, who, by strict attention to business, has made prophesying a very profitable enterprise, has just delivered a new discourse on the dress of the Mormon women. It will be remembered that during the period when expansive crinoline was the rage, Mr. Young sternly denounced a fashion so naturally displeasing to an economical polygamist. To clothe one wife with a dress which absorbed twenty-five yards of silk was a burden even to monogamists of moderate means; but it can readily be understood that when it became necessary to multiply twenty-five yards of silk by twenty-five wives, the result was calculated to fill the mind of a frugal prophet with bitterness and despair. Now that scantiness of skirt has become fashionable, and an averaged-sized wife can be successfully inserted in a skirt made of as little material as goes to the making of a fat man's trousers, one would suppose that for once Mr. Young would look with leniency upon the adoption of Gentile fashions. He is himself a rather large-sized man, and he must have perceived the possibility of turning his spare coats and discarded trousers into skirts for the more elderly of his wives. Nevertheless, he does not relax in the slightest degree his hostility to fashions imported from the East, and his recent sermon on dress must have excited a degree of indignation in his family which only a bald-headed prophet with a large supply of spare wigs would have ventured to stir up.

From his remarks it appears that the Mormons have developed an entirely new variety of woman. "When I look at a woman," said Mr. Young, "I look at her face, which is composed of her forehead, cheek, nose, mouth, and chin." That the women of Salt Lake City are constructed without eyes will be news of much interest to Darwinians. Evidently the unwillingness of a polygamic husband to permit his wives to look at other men has led to a disuse of those organs, and this in turn has been followed by their gradual disappearance from the female Mormon's face. This is in strict accordance with the hypothesis of development, and it supplies the very evidence which the opponents of Darwinism demand when they ask to be shown a living being in whom the process of development into a new species is actually going on. It would be interesting to know if any corresponding changes have taken place in the Mormon men, or whether they are still constructed upon the old-fashioned Gentile model. As to cheek, for example, Mr. Young expressly states that cheek is one of the components of a Mormon woman's face; but if he had told us that an abnormal development of cheek characterizes the average Mormon prophet and apostle, he would have had no difficulty whatever in obtaining credit for his assertion.

The Prophet's chief objection to the narrow-gauge skirt of the present fashion is apparently due to the fact that instead of dispensing with what he vaguely calls "frills" and "fol-de-rol"—in which latter expression there may possibly be some allusion to the *Weekly Tribune*—it concentrates those useless ornaments in a single locality. But it is generally understood that "fol-de-rol"—if we fully understand the meaning of the term—whether it be composed of steel springs or newspaper, is comparatively inexpressive, while the amount of "frills" which a lady can now wear is certainly far less than it was in the days of expansive skirts. There is, indeed, reason to fear that Mr. Young has not fully examined this subject, and that his hatred of milliners' bills is greater than his knowledge of female dress. He distinctly says, "All the beauty which nature bestows is exhibited, let the dress be ever so plain." This is a very manifest mistake. For purposes of exhibition, the style of costume sarcastically called "full dress" is quite unrivaled, and is thereby chiefly distinguished from plain dress. Of course, if the prophet was thinking only of narrow skirts, there is a sense in which his remark is true, for a calico skirt can be pinned back as tightly as one of silk. However, there is sufficient evidence in the rest of his sermon that he has never studied female dress as a man with his vast opportunities might have done, and he ought to know that when he speaks of a subject which he does not comprehend, he cannot prophesy with any sort of credit.

The truth is, Mr. Young has long carried on a gallant fight against his wives' milliners' bills, but it has been a hopeless fight from the first. He cannot have twenty-five wives without paying for twenty-five times as many dresses as a monogamist is required to pay for. Few men can contend successfully with a single wife, and for him to suppose that he can withstand the united demands of twenty-five, each of whom insists that she has not a thing to put on, and launches at him the vague and awful threat that in case he does not buy her a new and fashionable dress she will "let him know," is to be guilty of a degree of rashness and folly that is extremely unbecoming to a respectable prophet.

COMMODORE GARNER'S CHALLENGE.

MR. BENNETT'S LETTER NOT AN ACCEPTANCE—THE CHALLENGE DOES NOT ALLOW THE "DAUNTLESS" TIME.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to call your attention to the fact that in both of Mr. Bennett's letters to The Times, in which he states that he is prepared to accept my challenge, it is made a condition of his acceptance that the race shall be sailed "in accordance with the rules of the New-York Yacht Club."

As one of these rules requires that the Dauntless shall be allowed time by the Mohawk, and as the challenge in nowise offers such a condition, it cannot be considered that it has yet been accepted.

The challenge still stands:

"I will sail the Mohawk against any yacht—keel or centre-board—twenty miles to windward and back, outside of Sandy Hook Light-ship, during the month of October, in an eight-knot breeze or upward, provided that notice shall be given to your newspaper before the 1st of October."

The race proposed is boat against boat, and is not intended as a handicap race or a regatta; but is intended to bring forward the boat that will prove the inferiority of the Mohawk in a sea-way.

Still awaiting an acceptance of my challenge, I remain yours truly,

William T. Garner.

On Board the Mohawk, Stapleton, Monday, Sept. 27, 1875.

ANOTHER OFFER.

THE "RESOLUTE" WANTS TO SAIL SOMEBODY'S YACHT—TERMS OF THE PROPOSAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed the challenge of the Mohawk, Commodore Garner, and the acceptance of the Dauntless, Commodore Bennett.

The Resolute will sail any schooner yacht, keel or centre board, of any club, on five days' notice, on any day in the month of October when there is an eight-knot breeze or better, under the following conditions:

Course.—The regular course of the New-York Yacht Club, via Club-house, Staten Island, South-west Spit Buoy, Sandy Hook Light-ship, and return; or from Sandy Hook Light-ship to Cape May Five-fathom Light-ship and return. If over first-named course, the race must be made in five hours; if over the second, in thirty hours; failing to do which, race to be repeated daily until time be made.

Sails.—Each boat may carry regular working sails, consisting of mainsail, maintopsail, foresail, foretopsail, foretaysail, and jibs, but not clubtopsail, balloon jib, or maintopmaststaysail.

Trim.—Boats to remain ballasted as to-day. Chains to remain in the lockers. Anchors on the bow. Guns in their places. Boats on the davits, swung in if desired.

Allowance.—The Resolute will claim no time allowance from any larger boat, but will give allowance, according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, to any smaller boat of not less than 150 tons, old measurement.

Judges.—The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club to be the judges, with power to designate how many men each boat shall carry, and to decide whether there is an eight-knot breeze at the start. If there is not they may postpone the race from day to day.

The sail to be for a dinner to be given at the Club-house, Staten Island, on the return of the boats, number of plates to be agreed upon.

I will leave this challenge open until the 11th of October. Yours truly, Rufus Hatch,
No. 17 Broad street, New-York.

New-York, Monday, Sept. 27, 1875.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Three of the women candidates for County School Superintendents in California were successful.

It is intimated that Gen. Butler has it in mind to offer a soft-money resolution in the Massachusetts Republican State Convention in Worcester to-morrow.

Hon. William D. Kelley has again ventilated his private views on the currency at great length in a letter to the editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald*, a Democratic newspaper.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* deprecates the holding of a Democratic State Convention in Louisiana at this time as unnecessary and liable to be productive of much mischief.

The Chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Committee, in his appeal to ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, to come and speak for Allen, said: "We need not only the sympathy, but the active work of our prominent friends in other States."

A New-Orleans paper of Democratic antecedents wants to know which of the Democratic Parties is the national one—whether it is the inflationists of Ohio, the hard-money men of California, or the protectionists of New-York. Every Democratic State, it says, where an election has been held up to this time, or is pending, has agreed to disagree on some material plank of their platform, so that there really cannot be said to be any national, united Democratic Party just at this time.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee has issued a long address to the electors. It is mainly devoted to the financial issues, and starts out with the assertion that the time has not come for the resumption of specie payments, nor has the time come to fix a time for that purpose. It demands that the legal-tender issues be accepted for all Government dues, and claims that the policy of the Democratic Party has ever been "to protect and guard the industries of the country." Pennsylvania Democrats are peculiar.

Col. Victor E. Piolette has formally accepted the Democratic nomination for Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and modestly says: "My nomination was the unsolicited, and free-will offering of the representatives of that portion of the people of Pennsylvania who are anxious, nay determined, to arrest and finally overthrow the ruinous measures," &c. And further: "My nomination is wholly due to a general belief, if intrusted with the office, there would be no concealment from the public of its exact condition or current operations."

The Dutchess County Republicans made their nominations on Tuesday, as follows: For County Treasurer, Frederick W. Davis; Coroner, Peter Shields; School Commissioner, Edgar A. Briggs; Justice of Sessions, Henry A. Jewell; Member of Assembly, Second District, De Witt Webb. The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says: "This ticket we can elect without a doubt if the Republicans will take hold and work with energy, unity, and discretion. The Ring is denounced and the people are disgusted with it. Let us make a bold push for victory."

Of the struggle in the Thirty-third Congressional District of this State the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "From all that we have been able to learn as to the later phases of the preliminary strife, we judge that the result is the best that was attainable. There is scarcely a doubt of Mr. Norton's election by an old-fashioned Chautauqua and Cattaraugus majority. He is in every way well qualified for the position. A lawyer of excellent standing, in the prime of life, with solid rather than showy attainments, Mr. Norton possesses the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His integrity has never been called in question. Without much reputation as a politician, we believe that he has always been a steadfast Republican."

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE LYCEUM.

"La Fille de Madame Angot" was last evening reproduced at the Lyceum Theatre. This opera bouffe, which, indeed, is sufficiently rich in graceful and unconventional melodies, and felicitous enough in treatment to be considered as an opera comique, is one of the most popular works of the repertoire. The audience was therefore so large as to fill the house in every part, and the tokens of its enjoyment of the performance were hearty and numerous. M. De Querey's *Ange Pitou* is without doubt that artist's most agreeable personation, and his interpretation of the music allotted to the tenor, and especially of his share of the duet in the second act in which he was yesterday heard twice, is exceedingly expressive, refined, and effective. We cannot speak in as commendatory terms of Mme. Geoffroy's *Clairette*, in spite of the unquestionable merit of her singing. It would, indeed, be rather ungracious to upbraid an actress for seeking new "points" in preference to accepting what one might almost term traditional readings; but, particularly in the song in the first act of the piece, we should have been better pleased to recognize familiar traits than to greet unsuccessful experiments. Though Mme. Geoffroy, however, did not endow the *couplets* we refer to with much significance, she afforded pleasure in the duet for female voices in the second act, which had to be repeated, while the remainder of her task was executed nicely, if not brilliantly. The representation generally was good. Mme. Nardynn was a trifle weak as *Mlle. Lange*, but Mme. Faye as *Amaranthe* was decidedly clever, and M. Castel, as *Lavicandière*, M. Duplan as *Louchard*, and M. Darcy as *Pomponnet* were conspicuous for animation and humor. The orchestra and chorus were unusually proficient, and the stage attire of the opera was rich and appropriate. Everybody remained to the close of the entertainment, which did not terminate until a late hour.

THE TITIENS CONCERTS.

The sale of subscription tickets for the Titiens concerts commences at Steinway Hall to-day.

OBITUARY.

PETER BENTLEY, LAWYER.

Peter Bentley, an aged and well-known lawyer of Jersey City, died at his residence on the Heights on Sunday last. Mr. Bentley was born in Saratoga County, New-York, in 1805 and came to Jersey City when quite a boy. He studied law in Samuel Cassidy's office. After struggling many years with poverty, he secured a client in the person of Mrs. Mary Bill, a widow, who had a claim to the ownership of fifty acres of water front where the termini of the Erie, the Pennsylvania, and the New-Jersey Central are now located. He finally succeeded in winning the suit, and received a half interest in the property for his services, which made him a very wealthy man. He always took a deep interest in public affairs, and was a prominent citizen, although never a candidate for any office. The funeral takes place this afternoon from his late residence, on Harrison avenue.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Hon. John C. New and family are passing the present week in Indianapolis, Ind.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of Saturday said that Hon. Carl Schurz had gone to Watertown, Wis., where his aged father was reported to be lying dangerously ill.

The Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Winnebago County, Ill., denies that there was any dispute with Jefferson Davis in the question of compensation for delivering the address at its fair.

The ninth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee is to be held in Des Moines, Iowa, to-morrow and next day. The annual address will be delivered by Gen. Thomas C. Fletcher.

A lawyer in Memphis, Tenn., was fined $10 for contempt one day last week, because he asked of the Bench, "What kind of bait did your Honor use while fishing among the mountains in East Tennessee?"

A store-keeper in Paducah, Ky., exhibits with pride a piece of hard-tack issued by Gen. Grant, at Vicksburg, to the Confederate prisoners after the surrender of that city, twelve years ago. The Confederate troops had been subsisting on mule beef, with two ounces of fat bacon a day in which to fry the meat, and the reception of this hard-tack was quite a luxury to the half-starved troops at that time.

The Paducah (Ky.) *Herald* prints a notice which reads: "All the ex-Confederate soldiers in the district are earnestly requested to meet at Mayfield on the 29th of next month—each man bringing with him two days' rations. We learn that it is decided that they will go into camp at Mayfield and make preparations for organizing a battalion, to be officered by Crosland, Cobb, Randle, and others, for the purpose of attending in a body the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia. Let every old soldier attend, and a good time will certainly be the result. The object of the gathering is non-political in its character, and is intended simply as a reunion of old comrades, for the purpose of renewing and strengthening the bonds of friendship formed during the terrible days of the war."

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE GUARANTEE FUND PAID IN YESTERDAY—THE STOCK BOARDS TO OPEN OCT. 5.

San Francisco, Cal., Sep. 27.—Coin has been pouring into the Bank of California rapidly to-day in payment of the assessment of twenty per cent. on the guarantee fund levied by the syndicate on Saturday. About six hundred thousand dollars was paid in to-day up to 3 o'clock P. M., and the balance will come in to-morrow.

The Committee of the Big Stock Board have decided to recommend that both boards resume business on Tuesday, Oct. 5, the Banks of California and Nevada being expected to open on Monday. It is thought there will be no difficulty in making settlements, and that there will be a good market. The feeling in the stocks, which was very lively this morning, is attributed to the prospect of the immediate opening of the Banks of California and Nevada, and the loosening of the money market.

DENTAL SCIENCE ACADEMY.

Boston, Sept. 27.—The eighth annual meeting of the American Academy of Dental Science, held here to-day, was largely attended. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Dr. Page, of New-York. Essays were read by Dr. Robert Arthur, of Baltimore, Dra. Frank Abbott and Benjamin Lord, of New-York, and others. The anniversary dinner took place at the Parker House this evening.

FAST MAIL TRAIN TO RUTLAND.

Rutland, Vt., Sept. 27.—Connection was made this morning at Albany with the Fast Mail from New-York by a train over the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, arriving here at 12:10 P. M., bringing New-York papers to this section over four hours earlier than the usual time, and two hours ahead of Boston morning papers. This new arrangement and the facilities extended by the Post-office Department give great satisfaction.

ARREST OF AN ABBE.

Montreal, Sept. 27.—Abbé Joseph Chabert, a prominent Catholic ecclesiastic, Principal of the Government School of Art and Design, was arrested Saturday afternoon on a charge of rape, committed on a girl named Josephine Beauchamp, aged fifteen years, at his rooms. He was committed for further investigation.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.

Portland, Me., Sept. 27.—Ex-Secretary of State Stacy to-day entered suit against the Portland *Press* for libel, in publishing a statement that he was recently arrested in Hallowell for drunkenness and disturbance.

DOWN THE ROAD.

ON THE ROUTE TO JEROME PARK.

BEAUTIES OF THE DRIVE TO THE GREAT RACE-COURSE—A GLANCE AT THE TURN-OUTS—AT THE CLUB-HOUSE—THE VARIOUS STABLES ALREADY REPRESENTED AT THE PARK.

The Fall season may now be fairly said to have commenced, and though there are still a few loiterers at Newport, yet nine-tenths of those who left the City during the Summer have now returned. And even those who are lingering here and there enjoying the glorious weather, the cloudless skies, the bright sunshine, and the bracing air, will surely be back before next Saturday, the first day of the Fall meeting at Jerome Park. For though this Autumn bids fair to be one of unusual beauty, yet there is such a fascination to our fashionables in these great races as neither beauty of sea nor shore, wood nor mountain side can hope to withstand. Every day the loiterers return, and one of the first visits they pay, and the first drives they take, is to the club grounds of the famous racing park. Other countries may boast of heaths far more famous in racing history, other States have tracks far faster than that at Jerome Park; but it is the great good fortune of the New-Yorker to possess a race track not only surrounded and shrouded by scenes of great beauty, but also approached by a drive without its equal in the world. And as the happy folks who love to drive, and who are the proud possessors of a handsome turn-out and good trotters, return to the City, the long broad avenue that leads to McComb's Dam Bridge, and thence to the race grounds, is more and more frequented. Throughout the glorious weather of last week the number of teams upon Jerome avenue and Fifth avenue was prodigious, and with the carriages were mingled many fair equestrians, who sensibly prefer this magnificent drive to the picturesque but solitary equestrian roads of the Central Park.

From the moment one leaves the stony pavement of Fifth avenue at Fifty-ninth street for the excellent road through the Park one enters into a region of beauty without a rival in foreign lands. The tear-away trotters of the pure American buggy, the three-quarter-bred roadsters of English parentage imported by the driving magnates of the American Jockey Club, the heavy carriage horses of old family coaches, the stout cobs of gentlemen who ride for their liver's good and not for their own diversion, the galloping Shetlands of American boys, and the pretty cantering genets of the American girls, are all reduced to the same uniform pace of eight miles an hour. Dan Mace, speeding a pair of famous trotters on his way to a visit at Harry Berthold's, vice Arcularius retired, and going faster than the regulation, is quickly interviewed by a mounted park policeman, who gallops beside the flyers and intimates to Mr. Mace that he must pull up or be fined. Commodore Vanderbilt, driving his wonderful team, is not permitted any privilege in the Park, but must go the same pace. When the end of the Park, however, is reached, and the whole cortége defiles into Fifth avenue or the old Harlem lane, the procession is at an end. Whips fall gently on the backs of the horses, and immediately the fast trotting commences. The heads of the animals are thrust forward, their whole bodies seem elongated, and their limbs strike the ground with the rapidity and precision of hammers set in motion by some powerful machinery. With smiles of triumph the drivers pass the well-known English-looking teams of gentlemen of the Jockey Club, who do not care for fast trotters. They whisk past like flashes of light, and are followed by the *equestriennes*, for the fair sex love to be among the first, and would grieve for a week if they did not move among the fastest.

Meanwhile the gentlemen, in their dennets, their Whitechapel carts, their dog-carts, or their curricles, survey the fast trotters with lofty scorn. "Pass us, do they," says one driver to the friend who sits beside him; "just wait a bit, and see what will happen. These animals will trot fast for a mile and then have to walk for half an hour, while my tandem team will go on briskly at this pace until we pull up in front of the Club-house." And the result proves the perfect accuracy of his judgment, for in about five or six minutes the fast trotters, now at a slow walk, are overtaken and passed, as also the ladies on the galloping horses, trying in vain to urge their blown steeds to a quick pace. There is a material difference in the style and harness of the two driving elements. The American with the fast trotters drives either in a buggy or a sulky. The latter is a sort of supper-tray on wheels, exceedingly light, exceedingly uncomfortable, and no more fit for a pleasure drive than a single shell for an idle pull up the river. This is exclusively for fast horses that have records or mean to make them, and as they whisk past everybody else on the avenue, they have a racing air that means nothing but business, and takes no account of driving as a recreation. The attitude of the driver, with his legs stretched along the shafts, his head forward, his body bent double, and his arms extended, does not look very comfortable, and, to tell the truth, the whole turn-out seems as much out of place on the avenue as a park phaeton would on a trotting course. The buggies, however, either single or double, are in their element, but they afford a strong contrast to the elaborated style of the Jockey Club driving gentlemen. The horses are never bought for appearance, but for speed, and do not possess what is technically known as action. The wheels of the vehicle are excessively light—spidery, in fact—and with a narrow tire that cuts the road dreadfully. The hood, which is so pleasant and necessary in the sultry noons of Summer, looks very awkward when lowered of an afternoon, presenting the appearance, dear to the female heart, of a pin-back. The harness is light, especially the collar and the pad, and very graceful, though not durable. Sometimes it is severely elegant and sometimes overloaded with ornament, but as a general thing it is the former. The spokes of the wheels, formerly dark, are now, in imitation of the English style, picked out with lighter colors. A lady generally sits on the left hand of the driver in the American buggy.

The driving heroes of the Jockey Club generally drive a two-wheeled conveyance, if unaccompanied by a lady, and it must be owned that their vehicles are infinitely more comfortable than the others. They are large, they have delightful backs, they are easy to enter, or to leave, things which in the American buggy require feats of agility. The wheels are infinitely heavier, having broad spokes, and broad square tires, which are better for our roads than round ones. The harness is excessively strong, and rich rather than elegant. The collars are large, with solid hames, and the rings and swivels and buckles are made to endure. Sometimes these are brass, sometimes silvered, but never fanciful, or of metal in imitation of gold. The turrets on the pads are quite plain, and the only ornamentation visible will be the monogram of the owner in suitable places, on the blinkers, on the breastplate, and on the heavy drab cloth apron. The frontlet of the headstall is sometimes of graceful silver loops, but this is perhaps the only deviation from the rigid taste of the crack turnout. The buckles of the harness are considerably larger than in the American style, and are entirely free from decoration, as are the reins. The horses are of a larger make than those in the buggies, and have a trained air. They carry their muzzles well in to the chest, and yet hold the head high. They lift their legs high in the air, and set them down again very lightly and gracefully, not striking the ground so much as playing with it. They are full barreled, full chested, with heavy quarters rising high from the loin, with stout limbs and rounded, small hoofs. They are expected to maintain a good round dashing trot from the entrance of the Central Park to the foot of the hill going up to the club grounds at the corner of the chute, and they do it without any evidence of fatigue. Grooming them is no sinecure, for their skins must be like satin, as smooth and as glossy. When the team arrives in front of the club-house the groom, who sits behind with his arms decorously folded, springs down from his perch, and runs to the leader's head, while the gentlemen dismount. Then he climbs to the driver's seat to take the trap off to his master's stable, for all the members who make a specialty of driving have their own.

Inside the club-house the driving element is adored, because it makes a brisk time for the caterer all the year round. The driving men—Purdy, Neilson, Mansfield, Belmont, James Gordon Bennett, and others—come as freely in the Winter as in the Summer. Last week they were constantly coming out from the City—some in the early morning, breakfasting, and going home to a 7 o'clock dinner; others in the evening, coming to dinner, staying all night, and going away after breakfast. The cook is an admirable genius, not to be excelled by the *cordon bleu* of the Union or the great artists employed by the Café Brunswick and Delmonico. He prides himself specially upon his fish, his grilled chicken, his salads, and his *omelettes soufflées*. The stock of wine is specially good, having been laid up under the supervision of Mr. Leonard Jerome, who has the reputation of being the greatest wine connoisseur in the country. The waiters—there are only two, except on grand occasions, when the force multiplies itself—are alert and intelligent. One of them is a young Alsacien, and it is the joke of the place to regard him alternately as a ferocious Prussian, when he is called Fritz, or a Frenchman of the most *chauvin* type, when he is known as Victor. Ladies honor the place habitually with their presence during the fine weather, and in the Winter, even, under the influence of husbands devoted to driving, have been known to wrap themselves up in furs, and venture out, to their own great astonishment but unbounded satisfaction. The walls of the place, however, are hung with pictures designed for eyes exclusively masculine, such as the "Norwich Fast Coach," "Meeting of the Brighton and some other Mail Coaches," "Well Over the Brook," "Going through the Open," "A Double Hedge and Rail," "The Finish." These are most artistically done, and have the merit of being faithful representations of sporting scenes and at the same time of being good drawings, both as regards men and horses.

The fashionable folks have been coming and going at the club-house incessantly during the past ten days, for the weather has been simply exquisite. The rainfalls of August have had a singular effect upon vegetation. They have given to the turf an appearance as perfectly emeraldine as in the early days of pleasant, leafy June, and have preserved to the foliage of the trees their fullness of life. No frost has yet touched them, and hardly any have begun to show the crimson and golden liveries of the Fall. The creepers, however, have withered, and their green has been changed into a flame-like scarlet. Where these have been trained against rocks they present a gorgeous mass of color, making a fine effect of contrast with the still brilliant green of the trees overhead, and the warm gray background of the rocks. But at Jerome Park one sees nothing of this except along the road. The grounds are masses of pure green, light and dark, and the grass is a living emerald. The horses training in the race-course must long to burst away from that sandy figure B and gallop luxuriantly over the elastic, springing turf. This would please the animals more than the owners, who in large force are staying up at the club-house. One sees them occasionally sitting eating at tables overlooking the course, and they start up from the porterhouse steaks which they affect, and rush into the veranda, as some frail-limbed, beautiful creature comes galloping by. They seem rather taciturn—that is, the more famous ones, like Col. McDaniel, Mr. Cammack, and others—as if the Jerome Stakes and the Grand National Handicap and the Nursery Stakes weighed upon them and kept them awake at nights. But they are very pleasant when conversed with, and frankly tell their hopes and expectations. There are some who would not do this, doubtless, but the leading racing men are as much above board and honorable as some of the others are tricky and untrustworthy.

The redoubtable Col. McDaniel has his stables on the hill, and drives about in an old buggy which affords a striking contrast with the swell equipages of the driving Dons. He has his sleeping apartments in a structure too small to be called a cottage, and which perhaps is a cot. Small as it is, it is often filled with the beautiful and stately dames of New-York, who come to see the famous horses of the famous Colonel. He says that he likes to train at Jerome Park, for the ground, though not fast, is very safe, and no horse ever went amiss in training from the nature of the track. The soil at Saratoga is much harder, and though very fast, is calculated to jar the tendons of the horses' legs and shoulders. He has here Big Sandy, Joe Cerns, Willie Burke, Madge, Josie B., Mattie A., Mattie W., an Asteroid filly, a Leamington filly, a two-year-old brother to Harry Bassett, Lettie, and a Planet filly. The Colonel thinks Joe Cerns will represent his stable for the great Jerome Stakes. The Bassett colt is not in training for the Nursery Stakes, for which he intends to start Lettie, who is out of Little Miss, by Australian. The Planet filly, who is called Lula B. and is by Planet, out of Ettie Shippen, will start for the Champagne Stakes. Madge and Willie Burke will both start for the Manhattan and Grand National Handicaps. Other stables are here also: Clabaugh's, trained by J. Walden, with Viator, Violet, Picolo, and a big two-year old, Emily, by Vauxhall, out of Heatherbell; Hitchcock's, in charge of Dr. Weldon, including Bay Line, 3 years; Galway, 5 years; Busy Bee, Century, Mollie Darling, Lutetia H., and the Doctor's own horse, Warfare; Torrance's, including Trouble, Moonstone, Shaughraun, and Woodfield; Ayres & Sutcliffe's, including Diavolo and Wyndham; John Coffee's, including B. F. Carver, Donnybrook, Ida Wells, Panic colt, and a couple of two-year olds; Doswell & Cammack's, including King Bolt, New-York, Invoice, Julia H., Arcturus, Eveline Carter—Osseo being sold to Cottrill, of Alabama; Donahue's, including Scratch, with two lame legs since Fleetwood, Botany Bay, Dublin, Mollie Carew, Culpeper, Osage, Cariboo, Dead Head, and Stamford; and Snedicor's, including Mr. Langstaff's horses and others, Countess, Freebooter, Danville, Rosy, Coronet, Australind, and Derby. Lawrence's Shylock is here and being trained by R. W. Walden. He is in prime condition and very formidable for the Grand National Handicap. The horses of Messrs. Sanford, Harney, Charles Lloyd, Withers, Puryear, Carr & Co., McGrath, Lorillard, Belmont, Chamberlin, and Taylor are expected every hour.

TAMMANY DISCIPLINE.

The Tammany Hall Committee on Discipline held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to consider and hear testimony on an application to reorganize the Second Assembly District Committee. A large number of politicians were in attendance, and the contest excites no little interest in the down-town districts embraced in the Fourth Senatorial District. The motive of this issue is the fact that there are two candidates for the regular nomination for Alderman—these being Patrick Lysaght, the present Alderman, and Jeremiah Murphy, ex-Assistant Alderman. The application for reorganization emanates form the Murphy wing, who maintain that Andrew J. White, who exercises a large share of influence in the present District Committee—who virtually controls it in fact through his family connections and public contracts—is a resident of Harlem and not of the district in which he wields so much power over a committee of the general body. This is one of the main reasons which are brought into the controversy, but it is safe to say that if Mr. Murphy did not want to be an Alderman the controversy and application for a reorganization would never have been heard of. After hearing a number of witnesses the Committee on Discipline closed the case and reserved its judgment until to-morrow, when it will probably render a decision. There is no doubt whatever of the fact that the committee will give the delegation to Lysaght, who is by a singular coincidence himself a member of the Committee on Discipline, though he took no active part in the committee's action yesterday.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 27.—A number of scientists from Washington, D. C., and Princeton, N. J., have arrived here to take observations of the eclipse of the sun on Wednesday morning, from Wilson Hill, near this city. Arrangements have been made with the Western Union Telegraph Company for making up a complete circuit from this city to the National Observatory in Washington for the exchange of time.

SUPPOSED ARREST OF COLE YOUNGER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal*, from Somerset, Ky., says the Sheriff of Fentress County, Tennessee, captured a man who answers the description of Cole Younger. He had $4,490, and offered all to be released. He is now in jail in Fentress County. The prisoner is believed to be a partner of Jesse James, who was killed at Pine Hill, Ky., last week. James and Younger were both concerned in the late Virginia bank robbery.

TRIAL OF A MINING CONSPIRATOR.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., Sept. 27.—To-day having been fixed for the trial of John Siney, President of the Miners' National Association, for conspiracy in connection with the miners' strike of last Spring, a large number of witnesses and interested parties are in attendance. The defendant is represented by Judge Barrett, of Clearfield; F. W. Hughes and Lin Bartholomew, of Schuylkill County, and ex-United States Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, all of whom are present.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE QUEENS COUNTY REGATTA.

A PLEASANT DAY AT LITTLE BAYSIDE—THREE BOATS DISABLED IN THE CONTEST—THE PRIZES AWARDED.

The third annual Queens County regatta took place yesterday at Little Bayside, one of the many pleasant havens on the Sound and within easy carriage ride of both the Whitestone and Bayside railroad stations. The regatta was not without some mishaps, misapprehensions, and protests, but it was favored by splendid sailing weather and a tolerably large entry of yachts of the smaller classes. During the day it blew freshly from the south-west, sinking the lee rails of the little vessels under water, and making many of them exceedingly cautious in the execution of any manœuvre which exposed them to the full force of the breeze. Some of them were particularly timorous in the matter of jibing round the stake-boat, and resorted to all kinds of dodging to avoid the disagreeable expedient; but others again went round bravely, without lowering their peaks, and, indeed, without any symptoms whatever of apprehensive precaution. The race was open to all boats. There were no restrictions as to sails, and the time allowance was two minutes to the foot measured on the water-line. The start was a flying one, and the course was from an imaginary line between the east end of the club-house platform and a stake-boat moored beyond low-water line, to and around the Stepping Stones Buoy, leaving it on the port side; thence to and around a stake-boat moored at McClennon's Dock, City Island, passing it from leeward to windward; thence to and around the Throgg's Neck Buoy, leaving it on the port side, crossing the line again in the same way as at starting; this course to be sailed twice over. The boats were divided into three classes, cabin sloops, yachts twenty-five feet long and upward, and boats of less than that length. In the first class there were four entries, the Chester A. Arthur, Octoplexera, Carrie, and Harry Hill. In the second class the Eleanor, Gracie, and Journeyman started, and the third class was represented by the Sarah H., Sophia Emma, Rosina, Rosa, and Quitts.

When the starting signal was given the smaller boats, being more readily handled, were quickest in crossing the line. According to their classes their time of departure was as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Chester A. Arthur	1 15 30	Carrie	1 20 50
Harry Hill	1 20 30	Octoplexera	1 21 24

SECOND CLASS.

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Eleanor	1 08 20	Journeyman	1 16 20
Gracie	1 09 10		

THIRD CLASS.

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Rosina	1 07 32	Sarah H.	1 07 49
Sophia Emma	1 07 47	Quitts	1 09 55

The Rosa passed outside the stake-boat, and so was disqualified in the beginning, but she went round the course without any knowledge of her disability, and fouled the stake-boat in passing it the second time. They were now all going with a free wind, and the sailing, although very pretty, was not particularly interesting. It was, however, a beat back to the stake-boat, and here their qualities were better tested. The lively Gracie soon led the fleet, but the smart sloop Journeyman, which started a long way behind her, was not to be lightly shaken off, and the little Eleanor was doing excellent work, those next in order being the Octoplexera, Sophia Emma, Sarah H., Quitts, and Rosina. The Gracie had, however, a long lead, and if she rounded the stake-boat cleverly, her chances of the race would have been excellent. The movement was somewhat perilous for a small boat, but the Gracie made the attempt to jibe, at first unsuccessfully. Her boom dipped in the water, and for a moment it seemed as if she would capsize. Then her bow was thrown up in the wind to right her, and ultimately, after a good deal of tacking and much loss of time, she succeeded in jibing, and passed out by the stake-boat at 2:25:50. The Eleanor came along next and jibed splendidly, gaining the hearty applause of all the spectators on shore. The Journeyman took the safer but more tedious method of tacking, and then passed out by the stake boat. Next followed the Octoplexera, which jibed, and the Sophia Emma, which also jibed, dropping her peak as she did so. The Sarah A. was next at the stake-boat, but instead of attempting to round she ran up into the wind, took in her jib, and gave up the race. The Quitts and Rosina followed in order, the former jibing with all sails standing and the latter lowering her peak. The yachts timed at this point rounded as follows:

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Gracie	2 25 50	Sophia Emma	2 36 05
Eleanor	2 28 05	Quitts	2 39 10
Journeyman	2 29 30	Rosina	2 40 40
Octoplexera	2 33 40		

The Carrie lost her topmast, the Harry Hill carried away her jibstay, and the Chester A. Arthur was also disabled. In the second round of the course the Journeyman and Eleanor still kept close after the Gracie, the one finishing the course in less actual time and the other standing next after receiving her concession of time allowance. The order of arrival at the finish was:

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Gracie	3 19 05	Sophia Emma	Disqualified.
Journeyman	3 25 23	Quitts	Disqualified.
Eleanor	3 27 05	Rosa	Disqualified.
Octoplexera	3 27 32	Rosina	3 49 55

The Octoplexera was the only boat to finish in her class, and notwithstanding the protest of the Carrie and Harry Hill that she sailed as a cat-boat, and not as a sloop, carrying a jib and a mainsail, she was awarded the prize—a silver goblet and pennant. The Journeyman beat the Gracie on time allowance as the second class, and received the first prize of $50. The Gracie received a handsome pennant, which, under the conditions of the race, was to be given to the boat belonging to Queens County, irrespective of class, making the quickest time over the course. The Sophia Emma, in her class, had the race in hand, but she failed to cross the line the same as at starting—that is to say, leaving the stake-boat on the port side, and so was disqualified, and as the Quitts did not cross the line at all the prize went to the last boat, the Rosina. It is right to say that the stake-boat was in the first instance moored so close to low-water mark it was deemed advisable to change her position, and the change was made accordingly. It is stated that all the boats were apprised of this intended change as they made their first round; but at all events, there was hardly any room for blunders, as the shifted stake-boat was the only one carrying a flag when the yachts finished. A band, and an inopportunely noisy one, was one of the features of the day's amusement.

BASE-BALL.

THE MUTUALS DEFEAT THE NEW-HAVEN CLUB BY A SCORE OF FOUR TO TWO—OTHER GAMES.

The New-Haven Club and the Mutuals, of this City, played the fifth game of their championship series yesterday afternoon on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn. The attendance was very small, but little interest being taken in the games there of late. The Mutuals went first to the bat and won an easy victory, although the game was well played and closely contested. On the Mutual side Higham and Hicks led at the bat, each making a two-base hit, and Higham, Gerhardt, and Hicks did well in the field. On the New-Haven side McKelvey, McGinley, and Wright led at the bat, the latter making a two-base hit, and Cassidy, Somerville, Wright, and Trentwite excelled in the field. The game was won by the Mutuals by a score of 4 to 2.

A grand base-ball match for the championship of Westchester County, between the Sunnysides, of Sing Sing, and the Alerts, of Tarrytown, will be played on the Fair Grounds near White Plains, on Wednesday, 29th, commencing at 2:30 P. M. sharp.

A game was played between the Flyaways, of this City, and the Olympics, of Paterson, in Paterson, N. J., yesterday afternoon. It was easily won by the Flyaways, by a score of 18 to 5.

The game between the Equitable Club, of this City, and the Winonas, of Flatbush, Long Island, played on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, last Saturday, was won by the Winonas by a score of 7 to 2, and not by the Equitables, as previously reported.

A very interesting celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the active membership of Mr. James Whyte Davis, of the old Knickerbocker Base-ball Club, of this City, took place yesterday afternoon and evening in Hoboken, N. J. In the afternoon a game was played between the old and young members of the club, on their grounds, at the west end of Eighth street, which was won by the young men by a score of 6 to 2. Some of the old members have not played ball for fifteen to twenty years. In the evening a celebration was held at Duke's Hotel, near the ferry. A collation was partaken of, after which a very elegant silver ball and two silver bats were presented to Mr. Davis by the other members of the club.

This afternoon there will be another game on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, between the Mutuals, of this City, and the New-Haven Club.

There will be a game on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, this afternoon, between the Flyaways, of this City, and the Sunnysides, of Sing Sing, N. Y. The Alaskas and Keystones, both of this City, will also play there at the same time.

The Stars, of Newark, and the Chelseas, of Brooklyn, played a game on the grounds of the former at Irvington, N. J., yesterday. The game was witnessed by a great many spectators, and proved to be very interesting, but the Brooklyn boys defeated their opponents by a score of 13 to 5.

To-morrow afternoon the Olympics, of Paterson, and the Hobokens will play a game at Paterson for the New-Jersey State championship.

POOL-SELLING ON THE TROTTING TO-DAY.

The pool-selling at the Turf Exchange last evening, on the trotting at Fleetwood and the running races at Elmira, was rather poorly attended, and the sales were few. The 2:26 class entered at Fleetwood sold as follows: Ella Madden, $30; Charlie Green, $15; Royal George, $9; Catskill Girl $9. In the 2:38 class race Susie sold at $30 and the field $50. Only one contest in the Elmira races was sold. In that Ida Wells, as first choice, sold at $40; O'Neill as second, $20; Nellie B., $16; and field, $10. No pools were sold on the Prospect Park meeting.

EXCITING FOOT RACE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

An exciting 200-yard foot race took place at Morristown, N. J., yesterday between James R. Stevens, of Brooklyn, and Richard A. Powell, of Bordentown, N. J., for $200 a side. Both men have been in training for the past ten days, and they were in good condition. Powell stands five feet nine inches in height and weighs 145 pounds. He is a capital runner and has been successful in numerous races. His opponent, Stevens, stands five feet eight inches in height and weighs 150 pounds. Two separate paths were laid out for the contestants to run on, and roped between to prevent them fouling. The men started from the mark at the report of a pistol. On the signal being given Stevens jumped away with the lead, closely followed by Powell. They ran in this position until fifty yards had been covered, when Powell put on a tremendous spurt and came up with his opponent. An exciting race ensued, the contestants straining every nerve to win. On coming up the homestretch Powell took the lead, but it was only momentary, for Stevens put on another burst of speed came up with Powell, and they crossed the score side by side, making a dead heat. Time, 23¾. The referee ordered the men to run again. After a rest of about forty minutes they again toed the mark. Intense excitement now prevailed, and odds of ten to seven were offered on Powell and readily taken. At the start Stevens took the lead, which he retained until half the distance had been run, when Powell overtook him, and gradually gained. When they were fifty feet from the finish Powell was two feet ahead, and though Stevens tried to close the gap, he was unable to do so, and Powell won by three feet in twenty-three and three-quarter seconds. Stevens fell exhausted on crossing the score.

AN INTERNATIONAL FOUR-OARED RACE.

There is every prospect of an international four-oared race, for $5,000 and the championship of the world, between the celebrated Paris crew, of St. John, New-Brunswick, and the champion four-oared crew of England. The Paris crew, of St. John, New-Brunswick, recently issued a challenge offering to row any four-oared crew in the world a four-oared shell race over a three or a six mile course for $2,500 a side, offering £100 expenses, the race to take place on the Kennebecasis River or on Bedford Basin, Halifax, Nova Scotia. In reply to this challenge Richard Blakey, of Newcastle, England, accepts the challenge and agrees to select four men and two substitutes to row the Paris crew for £500, and will give £100 expenses to row on the Tyne or take £150 expenses to row at Halifax. The English crew will probably be Boyd, Sadler, Lumsden, and Hepplewhite. The Paris crew is unchanged—Fulton, Price, Hutton, and Ross. As the backers of the English champion four have accepted the Paris crew's offer, the race will be arranged at an early day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Early yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the Star Linseed-oil Works, New-Brunswick, N. J. The firemen arrived promptly, but, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the building, all efforts to save the structure were unavailing. A second alarm was sounded, and the entire Fire Department, under Chief Engineer Graff, bent their energies to save the surrounding buildings. In one hour after the first summons was given the building was burned to the ground. It was built of brick and thoroughly braced with iron girders. The first floor contained several tanks of oil, machinery, and utensils of considerable value. The second floor was stored with oil-cake and linseed. The third and fourth floors contained machinery and general stores used in the business. In front of the building were two tanks, each containing about 45,000 gallons of oil. A portion of the walls of the building fell upon one of the tanks, crushing it, and destroying about $3,000 worth of oil. In the white lead factory adjoining the boiler and engine were damaged to such an extent as will prevent the resumption of work for some time. The entire loss will reach nearly $115 000; insured for $68,000, mostly in New-York companies. Mr. John C. Meyer, the Treasurer of the company, and Charles Howel, the night watchman, saw two men prowling about the place late on Saturday night, and it is supposed they set fire to the building. The impression among the Directors is that some of the oil near the boiler became ignited, and thus set fire to the woodwork. Work will be resumed in a few weeks in a temporary structure.

The works of the New-Haven Web Company, in Centreville, Conn., were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, together with the needle works of Card & Morse and the shear works of J. T. Henry, which were in a wooden building adjoining. The fire is supposed to have originated in the last-named building from spontaneous combustion. The loss is $100,000. The insurance is only partial, being distributed among the following companies: Liverpool, London and Globe, $2,000; Lancashire, of England, $2,500; Lycoming, $3,500; Williamsburg City, $2,000; Queen's, $3,500; Merchants', of Providence, $2,000; Allemania, of Pittsburg, $2,000; Commercial Union, $3,500; Niagara, of New-York, $2,500; Springfield, of Springfield, $2,500; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $5,000.

Two-thirds of the Rockland Print Works were destroyed by the fire Sunday, viz.: The old dye-house, starch room, plaiting-down room, wash-house and steam-chest room, and the large engine of eighty-horse power. The roof of the packing-house was also burned, but no damage was done to the goods. Some unfinished goods were burned. The exact loss is not known. There is a full insurance. Peter J. Dennan, the foreman of the printing room, was instantly killed. Dennan and several others were on a bridge connecting the printing building with the wash-house, when the gable wall of the wash-house fell, breaking through the roof of the bridge and pin-sticking room. Two other persons were severely injured, and two slightly hurt.

Lewis River's mill at Boar's Head, N. B., and also a considerable quantity of lumber belonging to Mr. Gibson, were burned on Sunday morning. A hundred men are thrown out of employment. The following is the insurance on the mill: Imperial, $4,000; Hartford, $3,500; Etna, $3,500; Royal Canadian, $5,000; and on the lumber, $1,000 in the Stadacona.

Exhibition Hall, in the grounds of the Agricultural Society, at Hudson, N.Y., was destroyed by fire Sunday night. The loss is $4,000; partly insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The mill of Moody & Morse, at Fryburg, Me., was burned on Sunday night. The loss is $3,000; no insurance.

RELIEF FOR THE TEXAS SUFFERERS.

J. H. Brower, No. 45 South street, acknowledges contributions for the relief of Indianola, &c., which he has this day placed by telegram:

A. T. Stewart & Co.	$200	F. H. (through *Journal of Commerce*)	$5
W. A. Ransom & Co.	100	E. G. N.	25
W. C. Browning & Co.	100	L. Hirschhorn & Co.	50
P. S. H.	10	A. G. Coffin (second contribution)	50
O. D. Munn	50	William Cooper	100
Prof. John F. Metcalf	50		

THROUGH BROOKS, DEWSON & CO.

Hans Rees' Sons	$100	Hoyt Brothers	50
Lapham, Costello & Co.	50	J. B. Hoyt & Co.	50
Robertson & Hoople	50	W. B. Isham, Gallup & Co.	50
Schultz, Southwick & Co.	100	Humphrey & Co.	50
Loring Andrews' Sons	50	Bullard & Co.	50
Fraser, Major & Co.	50	M. Armstrong & Sons.	50
J. V. Van Woert & Co.	50	Previously remitted and acknowledged	2,318
Total			$3,808

John Dwight & Co., of No. 11 Old slip, and not Charles Dwight & Co., contributed the $100 acknowledged a few days ago.

LARGE SALE AT KAYNE, SPRING, DALE & CO'S.

Yesterday morning another large sale of prints, bleached and brown goods, took place at the warerooms of Kayne, Spring, Dale & Co., wholesale dry-goods dealers on Broadway. There was a crowded attendance, and the goods offered were taken up rapidly. Two hundred and fifty cases of bleached goods, 4-4, brought from 7¼ cents to 9⅞ cents for the finest qualities. Five hundred bales brown goods, sold at 9¼ cents for standard 2.83 and 8 cents for the lightest grades. Between 300 and 400 cases standard prints went off at 6 cents to 7½ cents. These prices are in most instances lower than those that prevailed before the war. Brown goods, standard, for instance, sold in 1858 at 9 cents to 9½ cents. Mr. Dale said that there have been a great many stocks of this kind of goods that have had to be worked off somehow, but he thought that the bottom had been reached. The dry-goods business, he said, in general, is quite brisk; more so than was anticipated. The sale will be continued throughout the week.

TWELVE CARS OFF THE TRACK.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 27.—The up freight train on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad ran off the track this afternoon, near Rumney, N. H. Twelve cars were thrown from the track, but no one was injured. The Montreal mail trains were delayed three hours.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY DELANO'S RESIGNATION.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE SUCCESSION—A PENNSYLVANIAN PROBABLY SELECTED—SECRETARY FISH TO TELL WHO IT IS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The resignation of Secretary Delano has been the principal topic of conversation to-day in official circles, and much speculation has been indulged concerning his successor. It is known that the President has selected a successor to Mr. Delano, and the accepted belief is that the appointment has been given to Pennsylvania. Assistant Secretary Cowan says he knows who has been chosen, and while he will not give the name of the party, states positively that the new Secretary will not come from Ohio. Ex-Congressman Armstrong and Wayne MacVeigh are the Pennsylvanians named as likely to succeed, and the opinion prevails that one of those two has been offered and has accepted the place. The fact that MacVeigh was here about two weeks ago in consultation with Messrs. Bristow and Pierrepont strengthens the belief he will be the new Secretary.

Secretary Fish is said to be charged with promulgating the name of Delano's successor, and he will do so upon receipt of telegraphic directions from the President. Secretary Fish declines to converse about the matter at this time. The failure to announce the name to-day induces many to believe that the President has not received an answer from the person to whom the place has been offered.

THE HAYTIEN DIFFICULTY.

THE MATTER SATISFACTORILY ARRANGED—THE POWHATAN NOT TO SAIL FOR HAYTI.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Minister Preston of Hayti, has been here for several days in communication with Secretary Fish touching the diplomatic difficulty which arose from harboring the insurgent Canal and his followers at the residence of the American Minister at Port-au-Prince. Mr. Preston says the difficulty has been satisfactorily arranged, and that the orders recently issued by the Navy Department for the sailing of the Powhatan have been countermanded. The Haytien Minister has received assurances from his Government that Minister Bassett would not be disturbed, and that no necessity existed for the presence of a war-vessel at this time. By decree of the Haytien Government, Canal is exiled, and will be permitted to depart unmolested. To the faithful execution of this decree the honor of the Haytien Government is pledged. All the trouble which arose from this case is now permanently settled. Minister Preston returned to New-York to-night.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS—THE WORK OF THE ROAD AND ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Government Directors in the Union Pacific Railroad have filed their annual report for the year ending July 1, 1875. The gross receipts were $11,522,021, an increase over 1874 of $1,275,339, and the increase of net earnings in the same time were $1,576,424. The operating expenses were $4,788,630. There has been added to the road iron bridges, depots, hotels, shops, &c., costing $309,105, and rolling stock costing $275,920, which were charged to the construction account. Ten hundred and fifteen tons of steel and 4,640 tons of iron rails have been laid down. A rolling-mill has been built by the company at Laramie and put in operation, reducing the cost of rerolling their rails to nearly one-half. New ties are being furnished the company at fifty cents each for red pine and eighty cents for oak. It costs them to mine coal and put it on the cars $1 99 per ton, the production of the company's mines last year being 185,681 tons.

The cattle shipped over the road from Cheyenne and other points eastward were 581 car-loads, against 262 car-loads in 1874, and in reference to this new traffic the Directors say: "The herds on the plains of the Platte are constantly increasing, while the aggregate number of cattle is becoming fabulous. The plains west of Kearney Junction will soon become one of the chief sources from which the Eastern markets will be supplied with beef cattle. These plains furnish an unsurpassed grazing range, and the lands belonging to the Government and to the company ought to be placed under some well-devised system of pasturage, from which profit could be secured to both."

They state that the road was substantially free from obstruction by snow last Winter, though the fall was unusually great. The protection of the road against obstruction by snow has been carried to such a degree that the risks are no longer greater than between New-York and Chicago. The washouts of last Spring caused a delay of three days to passengers and ten days to freight, but the means adopted to prevent a recurrence are sufficient to dispel any apprehensions for the future. They recommend localized management, and report many things having been done which doubtless would have remained undone for indefinite periods had there not been more than usual attention to and contact with the line of President Dillon.

They report a reduction of the debt last year of $678,000, and a total of $2,600,000 land-grant bonds since the completion of the road, and they see no reason why this reduction of the bonded debt should not be a steady, continuous, and increasing operation, as the road has now a capacity of doing over double its present volume of business without any considerable additional expenditure, or which may not be met by its increasing revenues without any increase of its bonded debt. This increase, they estimate, can be run up to $20,000,000 per annum without any increase of its bonded debt. They give the history of the efforts of the company to compromise with the Government for its obligations to it. They do not specify any amount for which the Government should compromise, but call attention to the decision of the Court of Claims, that the Government would only withhold one-half of the amount of its business, and that the company hold that the five per cent. on the net earnings to be paid the Government annually as a sinking fund for the redemption of bonds is not five per cent. on the amount left to divide among the stockholders, and quote the Supreme Court decisions in St. John vs. The Erie Railway Company to sustain their position. They favor a settlement by semi-annual payments of some fixed sum for a period of years, to constitute a release of all claims of the Government upon the road for its advances and indorsements. They hold that at the end of thirty years the Government will have saved in the item of transportation $56,846,832, and this without any allowance for the natural increase of business beyond what it was on the completion of the road. The mail service has increased ten tons per day.

They conclude by saying: "The road is a vast and valuable property, well cared for and well maintained, and capable of returning to the Government the investment it has made therein."

THE HAYDEN EXPEDITION.

PROF. HAYDEN IMPUGNS THE COURAGE OF HIS SUBORDINATES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—A letter from Indian Agent Thompson, dated Denver, Colorado, says that the reports of the attack upon Gardner's division of Hayden's surveying party has created an intense feeling of animosity toward the Utes, for which those Indians should not be held responsible. Big Head, the leader of the attacking party, is a half-breed of Weeminuche and Navajo, and has been for a long time regarded as an outlaw by the Agency Utes, and not allowed to come among them. His followers, about twenty in number, are renegade Piutes, Apaches, and Navajoes, there being no Utes among them. The agent asks that these renegades be punished, and that the rather bombastic account of the fight be discounted at its proper value. Prof. Hayden states in relation to the account in the papers of the fight alluded to above, that it hardly seemed probable such a fight could have been continued so many hours and so fiercely as reported and nobody get hurt. He thinks his party, being terribly frightened, ran away and left their instruments, and told the big story to justify their conduct.

"NED" O'BALDWIN FATALLY SHOT.

MICHAEL FINNELL, HIS PARTNER, SHOOTS THE PUGILIST TWICE—THE DYING MAN AT THE PARK HOSPITAL—THE MURDERER ESCAPES.

On the morning of Nov. 26, 1868, "Ned" O'Baldwin, the pugilist, known as the Irish Giant, in company with his backer, Felix Larkin, a noted sporting man and rough, residing at the corner of Charlton and West streets, "Dave" O'Day, another ruffian, who kept a drinking den in Greenwich street, with "Tim" Collins and William McLean, two other pugilists, entered the basement oyster saloon of Hugh Campbell, at No. 483 Canal street. They were drunk, and began smashing the chairs and tables in the place, when a fight sprang up and Larkin was hacked to pieces with a carving-knife. Since that event "Dave" O'Day has been stabbed and killed in a drunken brawl in Charlton street; Campbell has been paralyzed; Collins is in State Prison at Moyamensing, Penn.; McLean is living in Philadelphia, and O'Baldwin was last night shot and fatally wounded by his partner, Michael Finnell, at their place of business, No. 45 West street. O'Baldwin is thirty-five years old, was born in Waterford, Ireland, is six feet two inches high, and came to this country in 1867. He was singularly unfortunate, being arrested repeatedly in this City. As a pugilist, he was feared by his fellows on account of his great strength, and the skill he had acquired under the tutorship of "Nat" Langham, in London. A match was made between O'Baldwin and "Joe" Wormald, and the men met at Lynnfield, Mass., when, after one round had been fought, the Police broke in and arrested the principals. O'Baldwin was sent to the Massachusetts State Prison for two years. After serving his term he went to Philadelphia, and while there quarreled with John Clarke, another pugilist, whose eye he knocked out with a cane. For this he was sent to Moyamensing Prison. On his return from Moyamensing he came to this City, and, forming a partnership with Michael Finnell, who shot him last night, opened a liquor saloon at No. 45 West street. It would appear that O'Baldwin was the sole attraction of the place, and that, finding the business poor, he determined to sell out his share in the business. He succeeded in selling his share, and arranged to become a partner with "Joe" Cassidy, another sporting man, in a saloon at No. 73 Cortlandt street. Yesterday morning, accompanied by Cassidy, he went to the New-York *Clipper* office and placed $100 in the hands of the editor as a deposit, accompanying a challenge to fight any man in the world. According to O'Baldwin's statement he entered the saloon in West street at a quarter to 10 o'clock, and sat down by the stove. He told Finnell that he was going to get out of the business, when Finnell said that he wanted him to remain as partner. O'Baldwin replied that there was no use talking as he had already sold out. He had no sooner said this than Finnell drew a revolver and fired two shots at him, both of which took effect. Finnell then ran out of the saloon and escaped. Dr. William H. Shine, of No. 17 State street, was called in, and ordered O'Baldwin's removal to hospital. One bullet entered between the eighth and ninth ribs on the right side, and the other entered the abdomen one inch and a quarter to the right of, and three-quarters of an inch below, the umbilicus. An ambulance was telegraphed for and quickly arrived in charge of Dr. Smith. O'Baldwin was taken to the Park Hospital where every attention was paid him by the House Surgeon, Dr. Gutman. Harry Hill, who had heard of the shooting, drove to the hospital in a carriage, and the wounded man recognized him by feebly shaking his hand and saying, "Have me buried in Boston, Harry." O'Baldwin then requested that he be removed from the hospital to Mr. Cassidy's residence at Carlisle and Greenwich streets, which was done at midnight. Coroner Woltman was requested to take his ante-mortem statement. The Police of the Twenty-seventh Precinct and the detective force are scouring the City for Finnell.

Coroner Woltman, on arriving at Mr. Cassidy's house, took O'Baldwin's ante-mortem statement, which read as follows: At about 10:30 o'clock I was sitting in my bar-room, No. 45 West street, in company with my partner, Michael Finnell: I told him I desired to speak to him, and we went in the back room. I said to him, "Farrell, there is no business doing here, and I am going to leave here." He said, "What are you going to leave for?" I answered back, "The place will not support two. It will pay one well enough." He got jealous, and said, "You should not leave me that way." I told him I would get him a man to come with him that would pay $200 or $300 more, as he, Finnell, had paid to come in, so he would not be a loser. At this time we both were sitting down. He took a pistol from his pocket, and shot me twice, and tried to take the pistol from him. On hearing the shot, several people came in, and Finnell ran away. I have been partner with Finnell about four weeks. I have never had any disturbance with him, and have always been on the best of terms with him. At the time he fired the shots, he was not intoxicated but had been drinking. O'Baldwin, in reply to the usual question, said he believed he would die. The jury rendered a verdict against Finnell, and Coroner Woltman issued a warrant for his arrest, which was placed in the hands of Capt. Saunders, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATS.

THE ORGANIZATION PERFECTED—EMANUEL B. HART CHOSEN CHAIRMAN—HE IS TO APPOINT THE COMMITTEES.

The Executive Committee of the New-York County Democratic General Committee (anti-Tammany) met last night at the Everett House to perfect their organization. There was a full attendance of members, and the utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. The first business in order was the election of a Chairman. Emanuel B. Hart and John Hardy were put in nomination, and after some brief discussion the committee went to a vote and Mr. Hart was declared elected. His election was then made unanimous. The minor officers were then successively elected, after which the committee proceeded to the real business of the meeting—the creation of its standing committees. Resolutions were adopted providing for Committees on Organization, on Resolutions, on Printing, on Speakers, and on Conference, the first and last named being deemed of most importance. The Chairman was empowered to appoint members of these committees, and they will probably be made public at the next meeting. The Chairman was also authorized to appoint a committee to prepare a circular address to the Democracy at large, setting forth the objects, purposes, and principles of this organization. It is the intention of the committee to make the document a very effective campaign instrument. After this business was concluded the committee heard reports from the various district delegations as to the completeness of the district organizations, their strength, and effectiveness, and the reports were, without exception, of a highly encouraging nature. Among the delegates present were ex-Surrogate Tucker, Ira Shafer, Dennis McMahon, James Hayes, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, Dr. Knox, Rufus F. Andrews, ex-Assistant Alderman Healy, ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer, ex-Assemblyman Dennis Burns, Dr. Mierson, James D. McClelland, and David S. Paige. It is the intention of the organization, through its Committee on Conference, to invite the co-operation of all the anti-Tammany organizations in the coming campaign. The committee adjourned until next Wednesday evening. A meeting of the County Committee will probably be held on Monday evening next at Irving Hall.

UNITED STATES APPRAISER REMOVED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—It is rumored that Charles H. Ham, United States Appraiser of Merchandise at this port, has been removed, and that Reimer C. Feldcamp has been appointed his successor.

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WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.

PHOSPHORUS is brain food. Brain workers! Keep your brain supplied with PHOSPHORUS by using this celebrated preparation of WINCHESTER'S. It will make you strong and vigorous, both mentally and physically, and keep you so.

Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists.

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—Advertisement.

RUPTURED persons want to be cured, not plundered. The comfortable ELASTIC TRUSS, No 683 Broadway, worn night and day, with slight pressure, soon cures the worst ruptures. Patronized by the most eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

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Physicians know that iron is a remarkable medicine. The PERUVIAN SYRUP is a preparation of iron.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets Sweeten and purify the breath.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

FORTUN—FALES.—On the 23d inst., in St. Michael Church, Bristol, R. I., by Rev. George Locke, JOSEPH MARTINEZ FORTUN, of Remedios, Island of Cuba, to MARY ALMY, fifth daughter of the late William Fales, of Bristol.

DIED.

BENTLEY.—At Jersey City Heights, Sunday, Sept. 26, 1875, PETER BENTLEY, aged 70 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Harrison av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

CLARK.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 26, 1875, HUGH CLARK.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the United Presbyterian Church, Charles st., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock.

CLEMSON.—At Fort Hill, S. C., 22d inst., of apoplexy, in the 58th year of her age, ANNA CALHOUN CLEMSON, wife of Hon. Thomas G. Clemson, and the last child of the late John C. Calhoun.

DAVIS.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 26, at the residence of William P. Dixon, 105th st. and Boulevard, SOPHIE A. SAWYER, wife of John H. Davis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Michael's Episcopal Church, 99th st. and Broadway, on Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FREEMAN.—On Monday morning, Sept. 27, LEMUEL N. FREEMAN, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Berean Baptist Church, and Gramercy Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1,153 Fulton av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M.

GILLMORE.—JOSEPH W., only son of Joseph C. and Eliza Gillmore, at Grand Meadows, Minn., on the 21st inst., in his 22d year.

Funeral this day (Tuesday) at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 123 2d av.

GOULD.—At Perugia, Italy, on the 31st day of August, 1875, EMILY BLISS, wife of Dr. James B. Gould, of Rome, Italy, and formerly of this City, in the 54th year of her age.

HALL.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday morning, 26th inst., CHARLES C. HALL, of the firm of Hall & Bryan, New-York.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 3:30 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, John H. Hall. Carriages will be in waiting at Tarrytown on the arrival of 2 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot, 42d st. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

HAYNES.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, ELMIRA J. HAYNES.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 1st av., Mount Vernon, on Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

HENDRIE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 25, SARAH A., widow of the late Capt. Charles Hendrie.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Baptist Church, Stamford, Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.

HENRY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 26, Mrs. MARY F. WILLIAMS, widow of the late Charles Henry, aged 75 years and 4 months.

Funeral services on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 3 P. M., from the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough st., near Lewis av.

KIMBALL.—On Monday, Sept. 27, at her residence, No. 13 East 16th st., ANNE A., daughter of the late N. P. Kimball.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOCKIE.—At Flushing, N. Y., Sept. 22, JAMES LOCKIE, a native of Roxburgshire, Scotland, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral at Catskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 29.

MORLOT.—At Maisons Laffitte, France, on Sunday, the 26th inst., CHARLES MORLOT, of the firm of C. Morlot & Co.

REYNOLDS.—At Kinderhook, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 24, 1875, of consumption, JOHN H. REYNOLDS, in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHIRLEY.—On Saturday, Sept. 25, HENRY SHIRLEY, son of the late William W. Shirley, of New-York.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner 35th st. and 5th av., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

SARLES.—On First day, Ninth month, 26th, 1875, SUSAN AMELIA, wife of Leander Sarles.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 212 East 13th st., on Fourth day, (Wednesday) the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

☞ Westchester County papers please copy.

STANSBURY.—At Dell-Prairie, Wis., Dec. 11, 1874, of heart disease, LEWIS T. STANSBURY, in the 65th year of his age.

WALSH.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Monday morning, Sept. 27, ELIZABETH, widow of the late John H. Walsh, in the 90th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOODCOCK.—On Friday morning, Sept. 17, aged 20 years, at Guelph, Ontario, Mr. FREDERIC NEWTON WOODCOCK, of typhoid fever, after an illness of only ten days, deeply regretted by family and friends.

☞ Sheffield papers, England, please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. For sale by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

DOES THE BABE START IN HIS SLEEP and grind his little teeth? nine chances out of ten it is troubled with worms, and the best remedy for these is BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES. They are tasty, and the children will love them. Drive out the worms and the child will sleep sweetly. Sold for only 25 cents.

A PAIN IN THE SIDE MAY BE THE PRECURSOR of a pleuritic attack. It should not be neglected. If you have none at home, send to your druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain are passed.

FROM THE GEM OF THE WEST.—A LADY friend, with the finest complexion we ever saw, told us that "after reading the advertisement of DR. GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, in our publication a year ago, she purchased it, and now she would not be without for all the gold in Chicago." She further said, that "hundreds of friends had tried to discover what she had used, but she had refused to inform them, as she had prized it as a secret." We have determined to make the matter public. Let our readers try it. Found at DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S, No. 48 Bond st., N. Y., and druggists.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate, Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—See his trade-mark, "Asahel, Made of God," on all packages.

EXTRA DRY CABINET OF MOET & CHANDON. THE BEST DRY CHAMPAGNE. For sale with the leading dealers in wines. ANTHONY OECHS, Sole agent for the United States.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION. TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, commencing at 7.30 o'clock, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms—Sale of the library of the late Rev. T. N. McJilton, comprising a large assortment of theological and miscellaneous books, works on Freemasonry, &c., &c. THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

REICHARDT'S SALICYLIC HORSE CURE—An infallible remedy and preventive for influenza, epizootic, and all diseases of throat and air passages, and ailments arising therefrom, as cough, &c. Use no other. For sale at the principal druggists. Made by F. ALFRED REICHARDT, Pharmacist, No. 402 4th av., corner 28th st.

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA, &c., certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN'S (formerly Velpeau's) DIARRHEA REMEDY, used with unfailing success since the Cholera of 1832. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 2, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

FOR SALE.—THE SCHOONER YACHT IDLER, 133 tons, old measurement; in perfect order; thoroughly equipped and furnished in all respects for racing or cruising. For particulars apply to S. J. COLGATE, No. 287 Pearl st., New-York.

THE ELECTRIC PHYSICIAN ON SELF-CURE BY ELECTRICITY.—Tenth edition of Emma Hardinge Britten's celebrated work just issued at No. 206 West 38th st. Price 50 cents.

DON'T LOSE YOUR HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair perfectly, stops its falling at once, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.—HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours, 8 to 3.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible] S COUSINS.

CHOICEST NEW MUSIC.—"BROWN EYES has that Little Maiden," G. L. Osgood, 35c.; Strauss' "Cagliostro" Waltz, 75c., and Galop, 35c.; "Jolly Fellows" Waltz, Strauss, 35c.; "Pride of Our Home," Wilson, 60c.; "Evening," Gounod, 40c.; "Coinette," Alary, 30c.; "Giroflé-Girofla" and "Fille de Mme. Angot," by C. Wels, 75c. C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

THE HOME JOURNAL, WITH EITHER of Harper's periodicals or any $4 magazine, sent, one year, to any address in City or country, postage paid, for $5 25. Address Publishers HOME JOURNAL, 3 Park Place, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meet at head-quarters, No. 352 West 35th st., THIS EVENING. Major Willard Bullard and others will speak.

HENRY G. LEASK, President.

BENJ. F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.; select servants; all nationalities; also colored male and female servants; City or country; lady attending.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, employers will find a large selection of very desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also coachmen and waiters.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23d st., a large number of superior servants, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, experienced chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, laundresses, house-workers of all nations; for country or City.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITING, AND WASHING and Ironing.—By a highly respectable and well-recommended young woman; thoroughly understands her business in either capacity; a very good chamber-maid and waitress and an excellent washer and ironer; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quiet and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the preparing of salads, care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands her duties thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 319 Smith st., near President st., South Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A respectable young girl, in a small private family, to do chamber-work and waiting, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class chamber-maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressing hair and waiting on ladies; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 104 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS. — BY TWO respectable German girls; the one as chamber-maid, the other as waitress; would like a place together in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing or waiting; has three and a half years' reference. Call at No. 266 West 47th st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, room No. 7.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN experienced and competent girl; is bright, tidy, and active; has good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a competent young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of children; is neat hand sewer; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 269 West 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing to make herself useful; best of City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman, who is a thoroughly experienced chambermaid, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and to assist in waiting; no objections to a private boarding-house; three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 307 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman; is a good chamber-maid and waitress; is every way capable and reliable, and will go for moderate wages; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; she is honest, willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A Scotch young woman for chamber-work and assist with the waiting, or care children and make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Seamstress.—By a young woman as chamber-maid, waitress, or sewing; City or country. Call at No. 347 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 1,050 3d av., corner 62d st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is very neat and competent; best City references. Call for two days at No. 105 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl to do chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call for two days at No. 133 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman to do chamber-work and waiting, or to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 202 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has nine year' reference from her last place. Call at No 21 East 55th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, or as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; eight years' references. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, No. 48 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 437 East 14th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid in hotel or boarding-house. Apply at Mrs. Westcott's, No. 459 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing or with the care of children; good City reference. Call at 132 East 26th st., corner Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING, or good Plain Sewing.—By a young Protestant girl, thoroughly competent; excellent reference. Apply at No. 244 West 47th st., Room No. 6.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—As chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at present employer's, No. 214 East 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—TO DO CHAMBER-WORK and fine washing; reference as to capability. Apply No. 217 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 145 East 32d st., near Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress or as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A nice young American girl to do light chamber-work and waiting in a respectable family; age, eighteen years; willing and obliging. Call or address, for two days, No. 404 East 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RELIABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or would care children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and take care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE LAUNDRESS.—By a very experienced girl, who is neat, willing, and industrious; has very good City reference. Call at or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 231 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at 319 West 25th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and assist with children, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 363 1st av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamber-work and waiting or washing; ten years' best of City reference from last lady. Call at No. 161 East 28th st., Intelligence Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, experienced, and well-trained servant; willing and industrious, with City references; lady can be seen. Call at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COLORED SERVANTS.

First-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitermen, coachmen, errand boys, &c., at the shortest notice at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

C. JACQUIN, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Bureau, No. 602 6th av., formerly No. 621, will furnish first-class help, of all nationalities, male and female.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, &c.—BY A respectable woman, where she can have her son, aged sixteen years, with her; she is a good, plain cook and an excellent laundress; son can build fires, bring in coal, pump water, clean boots, and help about the house generally. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman who is an excellent family cook; would like a place in City or country; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, preserves, pastry, &c., also bread and biscuit, and will assist with the washing if required; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBER-MAID, Waitress, &c.—By two girls, together or separately, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do plain cooking and assist in washing and ironing. Apply at present employer's, between 10 and 2 o'clock, for two days, No. 48 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, SCOTCH PROTestant; has excellent reference; can do the best of cooking, and get up a dinner in the best style; in either a private family or first-class boarding-house; makes bread, jellies, creams, &c., and is warranted temperate and honest; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; prefer to go together, in a small private family; willing and obliging; several years' City references. Call at No. 417 West 40th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A STRONG young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A USEFUL WOMan and daughter, aged sixteen; capable cook, washer, ironer, and general house-work; the daughter is tidy, bright, active, and a useful, industrious girl; will go for low wages if together; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; highly respectable and most excellent cook and very desirable person; can do all kinds of English and French cooking; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED AMERIcan Protestant young woman who is a thorough cook in every branch; good meat, excellent baker and pastry cook; makes jellies, creams, preserves, &c.; City references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two very neat, young, smart girls; willing to do the work of a family; both are competent in their capacities, and industrious; can furnish good references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, cream, &c.; also good bread and biscuit; can furnish the best of references. Apply at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO COMPEtent young women; cook understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat cook, and makes good bread and biscuit; chamber-maid is neat and tidy, and good waitress; both have best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe-store, up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; will take charge of milk and butter; good reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 232 East 29th st., third floor, back.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl in a small private family as good plain cook and excellent laundress; three years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 142 West 34th st. Notes not answered.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook and baker; understands pastry, game, and soup; can make butter if required; City references. Call for two days at No. 150 West 18th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY AN ENGLISH young woman; excellent cook, and good, capable washer and ironer, and general house-worker; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, OR GENERAL HOUSE-work.—By a smart, capable girl; a reliable, economical, and trustworthy servant; excellent washer and ironer; good cook, and highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; is a good bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist with the coarse washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; AN excellent manager; an experienced cook in English and French cooking, baking, &c.; has the highest of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, FAITHFUL, QUIET WOMAN, who lived four years in her last place, as first-class cook in a private family or nice boarding-house; would do coarse washing. Call at or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR House-work.—By a respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or house-work, in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 136 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference given. Address M., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of French and English cooking; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable scotch woman, as cook, washer, and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; City or country; good reference. Apply at 202 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL; A first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands Jewish cooking; City references. Call for two days at No. 268 West 36th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; will make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call till suited at No. 242 West 30th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; five years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; has lived twelve years in her last place; has no objection to the country. Call or address at No. 475 5th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is also good baker; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 154 West 25th st., in the store.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE BLANKETS.
EUREKA HORSE BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,
Are offering their stock of
HORSE BLANKETS and ROBES,
At retail,
At the wholesale Price List.
Call and examine, and save the retail profit.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SADDLERS' GOODS,
Including READY-MADE HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for stable and out-door use: also Fancy Dress Blankets; also Wagon, Sweat, Rain, and Truck Blankets; Carriage Robes in the cheapest and finest qualities.
W. CLARK'S celebrated patent HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman st.

A COUPE, IN PERFECT ORDER, WITH pole and shafts complete, to be sold in consequence of the owner going to Europe. To be seen at No. 522 West 22d st.

FOR SALE.—ONE COUPE, ONLY USED A FEW months by a private family now going to Europe. To be seen at CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st.

STABLE TO LET.—NO. 26 EAST 13TH ST.; five stalls on ground floor, with good carriage room and a large loft over stable. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th st., near 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; understands meats, soups, baking, and dessert; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134 West 28th st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN girl, for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDISH WOMAN, who thoroughly understands her business; best of references given; no washing. Call at No. 89 Hester st., top floor, front.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A GOOD, plain family cook; is a good baker, &c.; willing to assist in the washing; best of references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; City and country reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st., Room No. 6, second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A GOOD family cook; can furnish best City references. Call or address No. 240 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; excellent reference from last place. Call at No. 205 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 236 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN; THIRteen months' good references; first-class cook and baker; will do the coarse washing; speaks English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; can make excellent bread and pastry; four years' reference. Call at No. 786 3d av., near 49th st., in the toy store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family as cook; understands meat, game, soups, bread, jellies; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO UNderstands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, games, and desserts; City or country. Call at No. 307 7th av., near 28th st., can be seen for two days.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference from last place. Seen for two days at No. 400 East 23d st., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook or laundress, or as chamber-maid and nurse, or for general house-work. Call at No. 236 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS A GOOD BAker, meat, and pastry cook, understanding the care of her kitchen; good on game and desserts. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLEU WHERE SHE has nothing but her kitchen to attend to; is strictly a first-class cook. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Call at No. 250 West 35th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excels in baking and pastry; is careful and economical in her kitchen; has good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY two respectable young girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; can come well recommended. Call at 304 East 33d st.

COOK. — BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GOOD cook, to wash and iron; has best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office. Wages, $16.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, competent, willing girl, with good reference. Call at or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 331 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 340 East 20th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small family who occupy a French flat; willing to assist in other work; City reference. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, in an English Protestant family, to cook, wash, and iron; good references from last place. Address No. 230 Erie, corner 12th st., top floor, Jersey City.

DOMESTIC HELP
FOR ALL CAPACITIES,
MALE AND FEMALE,
of every nationality, constantly on hand at
ODELL'S
Employment Bureau,
NO. 109 WEST 34TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND fashionable dress-maker; can cut, fit, and trim; will go out by the day or week in private families only. Call or address Mme. B., No. 360 West 17th st., third bell.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would go out by the day or take home work; suits made in the latest styles; short notice and moderate prices; best City reference. Call at 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, AN EXPERIenced dress-maker, will go by the day to first-class families, or make suits at home in the most stylish manner. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEments to go out by the day or by week; understands dress-making in all its branches. Call or address M. R., No. 131 West 28th st.

DRESSMAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker and seamstress by the day or month; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing, and furnish her own machine if required; good City reference. Call at No. 42 West 26th st. for two days.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, cutter, and fitter wishes work by the day in private families; City reference. Address by letter Mrs. Hamilton, No. 33 West 44th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY AN American widow in a small private religious family; would help with the general work and do the family sewing; has a sewing-machine of her own; best City reference furnished. Call or address No. 333 6th av., in cleansing store.

HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS, OR COMpanion.—By a New-England lady of some experience; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY AN American lady as housekeeper or companion, or to take care of an invalid lady. Address Miss F. H. Newell, Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J.

HOUSE-WORK AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG girl sixteen years of age; is willing to assist with house-work and with the care of children. Call at No. 155 West 51st st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl for general house-work in a private family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; has very good references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL not long from the old country to do general house-work in a small family, where she will try and give satisfaction. Apply at 115 West 19th st., near 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN for general house-work in a private family, with one year's excellent reference. Call at No. 93 Oliver st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work; no objection to a boarding-house; City or country. Call at 247 Bowery

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WILLING GIRL TO do house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 328 West 17th st.

KITCHEN GIRL.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; BY a smart, active young woman as kitchen girl in a gentleman's family; best of City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG Danish girl as lady's maid, and to do plain sewing; understands hair-dressing, or would take care of grown children; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dress-making; is a thorough operator; embroiders; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of growing children; good City references. Address S. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID; speaks French and English fluently; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker. Call at No. 27 North Washington square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN English Protestant as lady's maid and seamstress; competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Apply at No. 42 West 54th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTant girl, as lady's maid and seamstress and to assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 445 4th av., bakery store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address M. E., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,267 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman who is a thoroughly fine washer and ironer; also a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid; a place in a private family; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands her business; can do all kinds of puffing and fluting; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, puffing, plaiting, and finery of all kinds; does up linen in the best style; best of City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; understands washing, fluting, puffing, and polishing thoroughly; she is neat, willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who has lived with her present employer for three years in that capacity. Apply at No. 120 East 24th st., between Lexington and 4th avs., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a competent Protestant girl as laundress and chamber-maid in an American family; City reference. Call or address No. 434 7th av., near 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to take in some washing or go out by the day. Call at or address No. 1,257 2d av., corner 65th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS EXCELlent laundress in a permanent place in a private family; will be well recommended. Call at No. 554 5th av., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to take family washing, French fluting, and all ladies' fineries; the best of reference if required. Call at No. 124 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress: understands all kinds of fineries, puffing, fluting, &c.; best City reference. Apply at No. 127 West 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN TO get family washing at her residence, or to go out to day's work the first three days in the week; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 692 8th av., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl as laundress in a private family; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No 306 East 12th st., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT LAUNdress; can do fluting, puffing, polishing; is well recommended from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS; IN A private family. Can be seen at present employer's for two days, No. 7 East 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will assist with chamber-work if required; best of references. Call at No. 246 9th av., corner of 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY DESIRES TO GO OUT two days in the week to wash, &c., or will take washing at her own residence, No. 347 East 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 235 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A STEADY WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; would assist in chamberwork if required; has lived in the best of families; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., first floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing and ironing; shirts and vests finely polished; children's clothing neatly done; French fluting and puffing in superior style; families by the dozen or month; most respectable City reference for honesty, &c. Mrs. Roberts, No. 316 East 31st st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan wishes familie's or gentlemen's washing at her own home; is a nice washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 234 West 28th st., one flight of stairs up.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress.—By a first-class laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing. Can be seen at her last and present employer's, No. 624 5th av., corner of 50th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day washing and ironing, or would do house-cleaning; good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress, wishes some washing at her house; has best City reference. Call or address Mrs. Kelly, No. 331 East 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her own home; can do French fluting; best City reference. Call or address No. 153 West 27th st., Room No. 16.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's or a family's washing, by the dozen or month, at moderate prices; good reference as to honesty and capability. Call at 211 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman; wishes to take in ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing. Call at No. 332 East 34th st., first floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City references; can be seen for three days at present employer's. Call or address at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman washing and ironing to take home, by the month or dozen. Call at No. 214 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW TO GO out by day, or would take in wishing at her own residence. Address Mrs. Russell, No. 548 West 43d st.

LAUNDRESS. — A WIDOW WOMAN WOULD like to have gentlemen's washing, or go out by the day. Call or address No. 216 West 27th st., room No. 18; terms reasonable.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like family or gentlemen's washing; seven years' City reference. Address Mrs. Livingston, No. 113 West 52d st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 253 East 31st st., second floor

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable person as maid to an aged lady; is a good seamstress; has best City references. Apply at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMber-maid and Nurse, or Seamstress.—By a very respectable English Protestant woman of thirty; experienced nurse for an infant, growing children, or invalid; can do all kinds of sewing; cut, fit, dress-make; excellent operator on machines; good testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced English Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant or growing children; perfectly willing to go to the country, and will be generally obliging; willing to do chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—BY A NEAT and tidy young woman, who understands the care of small or grown children; in City or country; is also a good plain seamstress; can furnish satisfactory references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERman Protestant girl who is fond of and kind to children, and understands her duties as chamber-maid; is very neat in her appearance and well tempered; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

NURSE, OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY a person of respectability as nurse, or nursery governess; competent and reliable; a permanent home more desirable than large salary; can teach needlework; or will travel with a family; good references. Call at No. 491 Court st., Brooklyn.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable German Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; speaks French, and expert on different machines; City references. Address No. 257 West 30th st., first floor, front room.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AS nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would have no objection to do house-work for a small family; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 112 West 35th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent young woman as child's nurse and do some sewing, or would assist with the chamber-work; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 315 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE woman, as nurse to growing children; is a good seamstress and lady's maid; five years' reference from present employers. Address or call for two days from 10 to 2 at No. 16 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS INFANT'S nurse; can take entire charge from its birth; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 685 6th av., in the store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young English girl to take care of growing children and do plain sewing. Call or address No. 235 East 20th st., private stable.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, (French;) would like to take charge of a child and do sewing in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 4 West 11th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse. Call at her home, No. 277 West 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; would be willing to assist with chamber-work. Call at or address No. 21 West 34th st., from 10 to 12, for two days, present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED young woman as nurse for an infant or grown children and do fine sewing; highest City reference. Call at No. 234 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 210 Madison av., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infants' nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up on the bottle; excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear. Postal cards not received.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman as competent nurse; will assist with chamber-work and sewing; three years' City reference. Apply at No. 450 4th av.

NURSE.—BY PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; will take the full charge of an infant from its birth; understands her business thoroughly; City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 11th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A PROTESTANT woman, who has been in her employ nearly three years, as nurse to small children. Apply for two days at No. 41 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, JUST ARRIVED, as nurse; well recommended by Mme. Goiard, No. 525 6th av. Call for two days.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS BABY'S nurse, or would go as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call for M. P., at No. 171 West 50th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN IN A first-class family as wet nurse; best City references; no postal cards answered. Call at 339 East 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, COMPETENT PROTESTant woman as child's nurse; eleven years' reference. Call at No. 12 East 44th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECtable French girl; best City references. Call or address M. L., No. 4 East 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN, who is a good family seamstress; is a very neat hand-sewer and can operate on sewing-machine; is a faithful, industrious woman; will assist with chamber-work if required; very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young girl as seamstress and chamber-maid; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; is a neat hand sewer; willing to take care of children; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 759 2d av., in fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble person as competent seamstress and maid or nurse; cuts children's clothes, makes over ladies'; would assist with chamber-work; operates on Grover & Baker's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; good reference. Call at No. 528 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class seamstress; understands dress and family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will help with chamber-work or children; good City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—As seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; would assist with chamber-work or children; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen at No. 301 East 24th st., for one day.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; understands all kinds of ladies' and children's under-wear and plain dress-making; has her own machine; two years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 64 West 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN DO ALL KINDS OF FAMILY sewing; finish dresses; would like a few engagements by the day or week; reasonable terms. Address M. W., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A PROTestant girl as seamstress, and understands dress-making, or will assist with growing children. Address S. A., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 208 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO DOES all kinds of dress-making work in families by the day or week; operates on machine; terms moderate. Address No. 448 7th av., in store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG PERson as seamstress and to take care of growing children, or do chamber-work; can operate on machine. Call at No. 155 East 36th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—HAS A THOROUGH KNOWLedge of dress-making; can operate on almost any machine; good City references. Call at No. 364 West 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF family sewing and dress-making; would do light chamber-work; has reference. Call at or address No. 349 East 80th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS to do family sewing by the day, or finish after a dress-maker; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 727 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS seamstress; understands dress-making; can cut and fit; a good hair-dresser; a good operator; best City reference. Address, for two days, M. D., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, who understands all kinds of family sewing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 East 4th st.; ring bell No. 2.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, or would assist with chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 333 4th av.

THE METROPOLITAN SERVANTS' EX-CHANGE, NO. 138 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV., IS THE RELIABLE AND MOST ELEGANTLY FITTED PLACE TO SECURE RESPECTABLE SERVANTS.
J. MORISON, Proprietor.

USEFUL LADY.—BY AN INTELLIGENT PERson in a family where she would be treated as one of the members; she would be willing to make herself useful to her employer; is good and kind in sickness; salary no object; reference given. Address J. D., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A SWEDISH UPstairs girl; will sew or do anything light up stairs; has good City reference; lady to be seen. Call for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID OR Nurse.—A neat and tidy, willing and obliging young woman would like a place either as an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, or to take care of small or grown children and do plain sewing; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, where references are thoroughly investigated, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS. — BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as waitress; fully competent in all respects; can take a man's place; the highest City testimonials. Can be seen at No. 309 West 42d st., in the store.

WAITRESS. — BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress; understands getting up salads, cleaning silver, &c., and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly competent; understands the care of silver and making of all kinds of salads; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Call at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; has first-class City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 304 West 54th st., near 8th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; very good references. Call at No. 302 East 26th st., near 2d av., third floor, back room.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as waitress and help with chamber-work; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 Madison av.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman as waitress; capable of taking a man's place; best of references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS, who understands the courses of dinner, wines, waiting in all its branches; equal to a man; good City reference. Call or address 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as waitress and chamber-maid, or waiting alone; understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 1,502 Broadway, near 45th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and assist in washing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 25th st., room No. 14.

WAITRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS FIRST-class waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 539 Madison av.

WAITRESS. — AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at 692 3d av., third floor back room.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young colored woman as waitress; is also a good chamber-maid; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last place. Call or address Mary, No. 243 East 26th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH THE best of references, as a neat, competent, and willing girl; will do chamber-work. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; can help with chamber-work; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 Madison av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as competent waitress; best City references. Address Anna, No. 411 4th av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow lady wishes to take in washing at her own residence. Call at No. 256 West 47th st., room No. 1.

MALES.

ACCOUNTANT. — AN ACCOUNTANT OF TEN years' experience in wholesale business wishes an engagement Oct. 1; refers to present employer and first-class houses in City. Address W. C. S., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS French butler, in a private family; understands his business in every branch; five years' reference from last employer in City; City or country. Call on E. G., present employer's, No. 28 East 19th st., for two days.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHman, lately landed, as butler or waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended by last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; English; married, with one child; reference unexceptionable. Address Coachman, No. 286 7th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS COOK; is neat and tidy in person, with good City reference; makes good bread, pastry, soups, &c.; either in private family or boarding-house; keeps his own kitchen clean. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man as coachman and groom; City or country; thoroughly understands his duties; three years' reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman; first-class groom and plain gardener; can milk, tend furnace, &c.; low wages, good reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 238 *Times* Office, for four days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man who understands the care and management of horses; is also an excellent groom and driver, and can furnish six years' unexceptionable references. Address H. R., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN. — BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom or useful man; best of references; City or country. Address G. M., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and groom, (English Protestant,) who thoroughly understands his duties and the management of cattle; can take charge of a gentleman's grounds; excellent reference. Address W. H. J., 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (PROTESTant,) without family, as coachman or gardener; good milker; would make himself generally useful; good reference. Call on or address Thomas Connor, No. 122 West 19th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable single young man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good careful driver; willing and obliging; eight years' City and country reference. Address D., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN just disengaged as coachman and gardener; can milk, care poultry, tend furnace, and be generally useful; three years' City references. Call on or address B. F., No. 142 West 29th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business and is well acquainted with the City. Address T. S., Box No. 364 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, (Protestant,) as coachman; City or country; best of City reference. Call or address O. M. F., No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands the care of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call or address L. K., No. 108 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; twenty-five years old; can give the best City or country reference. Call or address M. H., No. 141 East 25th st., care J. B. Brewster & Co.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; COMPEtent and thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address J. L., at Mr. Brewster's, No. 84 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT married man; first-class references; City or country. Address W. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call or address H. L., No. 151 East 23d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGH, competent Protestant young man; is a first-class groom; good, careful driver in City or country; is also a good gardener; has lived with the best families in Europe and this country; best of reference. Address B., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a competent, trustworthy man, a careful driver, an excellent groom; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; can recommend him as a first-class man in every respect. Apply personally or by note to No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, HAVING DISposed of his horses, a good place for his coachman, who has served him faithfully for years; fully competent, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands his business; five years' City reference from his late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. D., No. 117 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM. — BY A COMPEtent, trustworthy man; a careful driver; an excellent groom; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call on or address James, No. 204 East 44th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant as coachman and gardener; country preferred; willing and obliging; good reference from last place. Call or address No. 31 Clark st., corner Spring, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; willing and obliging; City or country. Address J. W., private stable, No. 143 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of horses, and will give good satisfaction to any lady or gentleman that requires his services; has six years' reference. Address H. R., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, OF good appearance and thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has unexceptionable reference. Address T. K., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHman, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; best of reference. Call at No. 525 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY AND INDUSTRIOUS Welshman as first-class coachman; five years' reference from last place. Address J. D., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE LOOKING coachman, American; can produce six years' reference from last employer as to honesty and capability. Call or address T. J. D., No. 39 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man of good experience; in City or country, and highly recommended. Address or call, Thomas, at J. B. Brewster's, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS man, with best City references. At present employed by J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th st., in whose care address P. S.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN; IS smart in stable duties; a careful driver; is recommended as being sober and obliging; City or country. Address George, No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman; has first-class references for City or country. Call at or address No. 218 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman. Inquire at No. 90 Broadway, Room 5.

ENGINEER AND JANITOR.—BY AN EXperienced man; best of references. Address A. B., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN, who has had long experience in the raising of green-house and tropical plants, cultivating exotic grapes, and forcing vegetables, mushrooms, and small fruits; references. Call or address M. W., at Bliss' seed store, No. 34 Barclay st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE young man as first-class groom and coachman; has tended some of the fastest horses in City, first-class reference. Call on Andrew Foy, at Mr. Fettretches' Real Estate Office, No. 1,290 Broadway.

NURSE.—ANY INFIRM GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF a male nurse, of great experience and first-class reference from last employers and from several physicians in the City, can address E. C., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER, &c.—BY A STRONG YOUNG MARRIED man, (Protestant,) sober, steady, and industrious, as porter, janitor, or watchman in any kind of business; satisfactory reference given. Address J. G., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN AND FARM-WORK—HOUSE-work, &c.—A Swedish man and wife, aged thirty-eight, with two children, wish a situation where they can have rooms to live in; the man can do farm-work, care and drive cattle and horses, also milk and work in garden; wife can do house-work, wash, iron, &c.; both speak English. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG PERSON WHO can take care of and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do plain gardening, build fires, tend furnace, pump water, and do general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN THIRTY YEARS OF age at anything in which he can make himself generally useful; is truly sober and steady. Call or address for three days at No. 408 East 11th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) for general work in a private family; best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 620 5th av.

VALET OR WAITER.—FIRST-CLASS; ENGlish; will be recommended very highly by late employer. Address L. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man of experience as waiter in a private family; would be found willing and obliging; no objection to take second man's place; first class City reference. Address W. C., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER-MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, and sobriety; thoroughly understands his duties. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN as a waiter in a first-class private family; understands his business thoroughly; speaks good English; best City reference from present employer. Call or address for two days D. F., No. 902 6th av., corner 41st st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City references, and can refer to his last employer. Address Macy & Co., No. 438 6th av.

WAITER. — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER. — BY A RESPECTABLE, SOBER young man as waiter; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; a first-class waiter; best of references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTable man as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has two and eight years' City references from his last places. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN WAITER IN A RESTaurant, private boarding-house, or family; speaks French and English; best City reference. Address, by letter, L. P., No. 1,233 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

WAITER.—BY A PROFESSIONAL SWISS PROTestant waiter; has several years' City references. Employer can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's French Bureau.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; THORoughly understands his business in every respect; fifteen years' best City reference. Address J. S., Box 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWISS WAITER, in a private family; best references. Address Swiss Waiter, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT colored man as waiter in a private family. Apply at his present employer's, No. 181 Madison av., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A FIRST-class family; can give the best of references. Address M., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN IN A PRIvate family as first-class waiter; eight years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 1,272 Broadway, near 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN, (German,) in a private family; fully understands his business; makes salads; careful silver cleaner; temperate and sober; well clothed; best references. Address Waiter, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH THE BEST City references, as a neat, willing, and competent man; willing, strictly sober; speaks English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, AN ENGlishman, aged twenty-eight; has the very highest personal references from the best families in this City; would like to go out of New-York. Address W. D., No. 108 East 11th st., rear house.

WAITER.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, IN A private family, where he would make himself generally useful; City or country; the best of reference can be given. Call on or address Waiter, No. 125 West 24th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; THOR-oughly understands his business in every respect; City reference. Address W. W., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A VERY active young man, who thoroughly understands his business; City reference can be given; no objection to the country. Address J. B., No. 63 West 33d st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANÇAISE PROTESTANTE DESIRE se placer dans une famille privée pour femme de chambre ou pour soigner un ou deux grands enfants et coudre. S'adresser pendant deux jours au écrire a A. B., No. 450 Quatrième av.

HELP WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER WANTED.—A business man of education, push, and good address, can make a permanent and profitable arrangement to canvass for advertisements for a leading city journal; this is a chance for a live salesman out of employment. Address Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; must be willing to do the fine washing. Also, a good seamstress, willing to make herself generally useful. Apply from 10 o'clock till 12 at No. 326 West 29th st., basement door.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITER MAN. ADDRESS R. L., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, stating general qualifications; give name of last employer, and how long in his service; state amount of wages asked, and give address and references.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress and to assist with chamber-work in a private family. Those who can bring City reference from their last place, may apply at No. 6 East 12th st.

WANTED.—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY PROTestant woman as laundress and chamber-maid. Apply at No. 411 West 23d st.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS; Protestant preferred. Apply, with reference, at No. 13 East 31st st., before 1 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS received **THREE HIGHEST MEDALS** and a **DIPLOMA OF HONOR** at the GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS in **PARIS** and **VIENNA**; *have always received highest awards in America*, and are acknowledged to be the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the CLASS in the WORLD. The largest assortment of **ORGANS** in the country, including all novelties, may now be found at the WARE-ROOMS of the company, **NO. 25 UNION SQUARE**, New-York. **ORGANS** sold for cash or easy payments, or rented until rent pays for them.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE piano-forte, in perfect order; also 5-octave organ, rosewood, and handsome music-box, 12 tunes; $150 for all; must be sold. No. 28 East 3d st., near 2d av.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

DANCING.

MR. WM. B. DE GARMO, INSTRUCTOR in dancing at United States Military Academy, West Point, has removed his principal academy from No. 82 5th av. to the large and elegant hall No. 55 West 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., and will resume his classes on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1875.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square,
Is now open. Terms reduced. Send for circular.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1875.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of October next at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to stockholders registered as such at the closing of the books. Transfer-books will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 16th day of October next.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BRANCH) due Oct. 1, 1875, will be paid at the office of FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau st.
The COUPONS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY LAND BONDS, due Oct. 1, 1875, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau and No. 11 Pine st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED Eight per Cent. Currency Bonds of this Company, maturing Oct. 1, will be paid at the National City Bank.
C. ENNIS, Controller.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1875.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons from above bonds, due Oct. 1 prox., will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this company due Oct. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William st. HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.
New-York, Sept. 25, 1875.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid Oct. 20. Transfer books close Sept. 30, and open Oct. 21, 1875.
FRED'K H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF OSWEGO COUNTY (N. Y.) BONDS are notified to present the October, 1875, coupons for payment to the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New-York.
L. H. CONKLIN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (of California,) due Oct. 1, 1875, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau and No. 11 Pine st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery,
(Organized 1860.)
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the **1st day of** October will date interest from that time.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 2 will draw interest from the 1st day of October. Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
A. T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, terra grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs, prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA..WED., Sept. 29 | *RUSSIA....WED., Oct. 13
SCYTHIA....WED., Oct. 6 | BOTHNIA....WED., Oct. 20

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, 1875. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN. No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 12:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 6 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA..........Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Oct. 2
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Oct. 16
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Saturday, Oct. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 53 North River, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 6
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Oct. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 3

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE..........THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin, Oct. 2, 7 A. M. | Egypt, Oct. 16, 3 P. M.
England, Oct. 9, 12 M. | The Queen, Oct. 23, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA....Sails SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, Oct. 9, 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER....Wed., Sept. 29 | MOSEL..........Sat., Oct. 9
NECKAR....Sat., Oct. 2 | DEUTSCHLAND..W., Oct. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN..........Tuesday, Sept. 28
GEORGIA..........Thursday, Sept. 30
CHAMPION..........Saturday, Oct. 2

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. ——, SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ASPINWALL, and PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES..........Oct. 13.

FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:

ATLAS..........——.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO..........Oct. 6 | HINDOO..........Nov. 3
COLOMBO..........Oct. 20 | NAVARINO..........Nov. 17

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Oct. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Oct. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Oct. 14

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Oct. 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 9 and Oct. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*CITY of BRISTOL, Sept. 30 | *KENILWORTH....Oct. 21
OHIO..........Oct. 7 | PENNSYLVANIA....Oct. 28
ILLINOIS..........Oct. 14 | INDIANA..........Nov. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY: Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO..........THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO..........Oct. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA, Oct. 9.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Sept. 30
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Oct. 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND MONTREAL EXCURSIONS,

VIA PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM-BOATS, leaving Pier No. 41 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

On and after Sept. 1, tickets to Montreal and return for $11 50; to Saratoga and return for $5; and to Albany and return for $3, good for thirty days. Can be obtained at the office of said steam-boats, Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st.

LOW FARE! LOW FARE!

On and after Oct. 1, GREAT REDUCTION in fare by People's Line Steam-boats to Albany, with comfortable state-rooms warmed by steam-pipes.

First-class passage only $1.
Passage and berth, $1 50.
Deck passage, 50 cents.

Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 24th...11:30 A. M.	Friday, 24th......4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 25th. 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 27th...6:45 A. M.
Monday, 27th.. 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th.. 2:30 P. M.	Wed'day, 29th...7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 29th.. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 30th..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 30th. 3:30 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 1st...8:00 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 2d. 9:30 A. M.	

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:15 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz, J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox, Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low down grates, for either hard or soft coal, or wood, with our celebrated dumping and shaking attachment. Old grates altered to low or half-low down, andirons. Gas logs, screens, shovels, tongs, &c., in large variety. Send for catalogue and price list. Liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.—Stationery, blank books, and printing at low prices. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

by the old-established Stock and Bond House of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE on first-class improved property on North Shore, Staten Island. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 113 Broadway, Room No. 35.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co., BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

JAMES T. BATES & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.

SOCIETE GENERALE, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH, No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO., BANKERS,

PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

LOAN FOR $473,000

FOR THE DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND, UNDER SECTION 3, ARTICLE 7 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 29th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

For which Transferable Certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, Registered, will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3 article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1893.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $50,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of September, inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 13, 1875.

By order of the board. WM. DORSHEIMER, Lieutenant Governor, Chairman.
FRANCIS S. THAYER, Auditor, Secretary.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—As litigation affecting the value of these bonds is now pending, and as the holders of such bonds are not represented in the proceedings, the undersigned holders of the securities desire to confer with their fellow-bondholders; and hereby invite all the first mortgage bondholders to meet at the rooms of the

RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 152 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock M.

Those interested will please place themselves in communication with us by sending their name and address to either of the undersigned. A full report of the condition of the road and securities will be presented at the meeting.

Dated SEPTEMBER, 1875.

WM. D. OSBORNE, No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
L. H. ALDEN, Passaic, N. J.,
W. W. MURPHY, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany,
JESSE PEEK, Schenectady, N. Y.,
and many others.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE outstanding circulating notes of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (an incorporated bank,) will be redeemed at par on presentation at the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany, N. Y., at any time within two years after the date of this notice; and all persons holding any of said circulating notes are hereby required to present the same for redemption at said New-York State National Bank on or before the 20th day of May, 1877, on which day the time for the redemption of said circulating notes will expire, and the circulating notes not then having been presented shall cease to be a claim or lien upon the property or funds of said Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, as provided in chapter No. 585 laws of New-York, passed May 22, 1873.

By order of the Trustees.

my11law-6mT G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

SEVEN PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Sept. 17, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. tax certificates:

$100,000, payable in one year.
$100,000, payable in two years.
$100,000, payable in three years from date of purchase.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Tax Certificates."

The right is reserved to reject all bids that may not be considered for the interest of the city.

S. S. POWELL, Controller.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. | S. D. DAVIS.

THE GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of other business.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d inst. and will be opened on the 29th.

HENRY H. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE SOUTH FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 WHITEHALL ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1875.

A MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the South Ferry Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Whitehall st., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing Directors and also Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year; polls open one hour.

A. W. CONOVER, Secretary.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

An informal meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company will be held on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange court, Room No. 4.

The object of the meeting is to adopt measures for the protection of the stockholders, and they are earnestly invited to attend. Prompt and harmonious action is necessary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1875.

JEROME PARK VILLA SITE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of D. O. Bradley, Treasurer, No. 119 Broadway, New-York, on the 1st day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SMALL family of adults, can secure a permanent home, with every comfort, in a strictly private family, owning their own house, near the Windsor; elegant suite on second floor, with every convenience, and dining-room and parlor on first floor; private table if desired. Address W., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARDING.—TO LET TO GENTLEMEN WITH or without board, two hall and two large rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; has all the modern improvements. Apply at the house, or address by letter, H. RHODES, No. 504 Clinton st., between 3d and 4th places, South Brooklyn. References exchanged and required.

TO LET—PARLOR AND BEDROOM OR ALCOVE-room, furnished, without board, very nice, to gentlemen, in private house on 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; best reference required. Address COMFORT, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 91.—SECOND FLOOR front rooms, with private bath; also, rooms en suite or singly. This house is handsome, commodious, and elegantly furnished. Billiard room. Breakfast to order till 10; dinner at 6 every day; men waiters; French cooking; references.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR entire, and parlor and bedroom on third floor, to rent, handsomely furnished, by private family occupying their own house, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 13 WEST 9TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a fine large room, with dressing-closet, hot and cold water, and all conveniences; also, rooms for three young gentlemen; a few day boarders taken. Apply for one week.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, BY OWNER—TWO furnished rooms, with wardrobes and pantries attached, to man and wife, or to single gentleman; willing to let them for light house-work; best of reference. No. 366 West 31st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 73, CORNER 15TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished apartments, with or without private table; house and apartments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required.

GRAMERCY PARK.—FIRST AND SECOND floors elegantly furnished, with first-class board; private table if desired. S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 107 WEST 38TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, furnished; also large front room on second floor partly furnished to let, with board; prices to suit the times.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable rooms for families and single parties, with board; house first-class; location unexceptionable.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to a small family, with private table, or to a party of gentlemen, without board; breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO RENT, with board; also other rooms, en suite or singly. Private table if desired. References exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offers handsome suite of three rooms: closets, bath, &c.; private table if preferred; also small sitting-room and bedroom, third floor.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors, newly and handsomely furnished; first-class table and attendance: private baths, &c.; reasonable terms; small family, adults.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO SUITES, ONE of three and the other of four, light, large, and handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; references exchanged.

IN A FRENCH TEACHER'S FAMILY—FOUR young men can find rooms and board; French conversation free. Apply to C. FABREGOU, No. 218 West 47th st. Private lessons.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—Rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; room on fourth floor; best references given and required.

A FAMILY OF FIVE OR SIX PERSONS CAN find very superior accommodations at No. 217 West 45th st.; private parlor, private table, on parlor floor; no other boarders.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—TWO CONNECTING second story front rooms; also handsome front parlor; references given and required. Apply at No. 29 West 16th st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN—A handsomely-furnished floor, by a private family. Address Family, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table or without board; references.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

One elegant suite of apartments, handsomely furnished; complete in all its appointments, with private table.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Desirable rooms on second and third floors: good table; moderate prices; home comforts; references exchanged.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with two bed-rooms and sitting-room, piano, gas, &c.; $12 per week; not a boarding-house. Apply at No. 364 6th av., near 23d st.

THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN MAY BE accommodated with pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family residing at No. 406 West 22d st. References required.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD, WITH TWO large handsomely-furnished parlors; English basement house; liberal table; family small; references exchanged; rooms on third floor.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—LARGE RECEPTION and bedroom, parlor and bedroom, parlor floor; upper rooms with board.

NO. 139 WEST 14TH ST.—HANDSOME rooms on the second and third floors, with board; situation and accommodations unexceptionable.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room to rent, to one or two gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 18 East 47th st.

NO. 347 WEST 14TH ST.—LARGE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, on first and second floors to let, with board. References required.

PARTIES WISHING A QUIET HOME IN large and handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class table, call at No. 36 West Washington square.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. Reference.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, handsomely furnished, with all the conveniences for a family, with private table.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Gentlemen and families will find elegant rooms, with board.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS can be obtained, with board, at Mrs. R. H. JENKINS'.

FOURTH AV., NO. 265, CORNER OF 21ST ST.—Very fine rooms, en suite or singly; table first-class.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Very desirable suites of rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO NEW AND HANDSOMELY-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and comforts of refined home.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room on second floor to let, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms, southern exposure, to rent, with board, to gentlemen.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST.—MRS. A. E. CHEETHAM has two suites and one square room to offer, with board; references exchanged.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., HAS three very desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board or private meals. No. 36 West 31st st. References exchanged.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor, with board; house first class; references exchanged.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house desire to rent some pleasant rooms, with excellent board; references exchanged.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS table can be obtained at No. 155 Madison av., for families or single gentlemen. Reasonable terms.

BOARD.—THREE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on the first floor to let, with board, at No. 128 East 23d st.; private table if desired.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH FIRST-class board, handsomely-furnished rooms on first and second stories, en suite or singly; references.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board; also single rooms for gentlemen; reference exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE and singly, with first-class appointments; references given and required.

FAMILIES CAN FIND EXCELLENT BOARD in the most desirable part of the City by calling at No. 33 West 45th st. References first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Large, elegant apartments, en suite, with private table. References exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

A FINE PARLOR AND BEDROOM, AND A single bedroom, well furnished, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. Inquire at No. 263 4th av.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—FRONT ROOMS ON second floor; also, one on fourth floor, with board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TENTH ST., NO. 171 WEST—ONE OR TWO rooms, with a small family to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; convenient to five car lines. Inquire of M. HENRY.

$16 PER WEEK FOR TWO LARGE WELL-furnished rooms, modern improvements, with good board, in small family; house and location first-class; references. No. 212 West 43d st.

A VERY PLEASANT SECOND OR THIRD-story room, together or separate, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with first-class board. Apply at No. 358 West 23d st.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED double and single rooms on third and fourth floors, with grate fire, to let, without board, to gentlemen; fine restaurant second door; references.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV.—A PRIVATE family will let second floor, handsomely furnished; parlor on first floor if desired; private table; references given and required.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, GRAMERCY PARK.—An elegant second floor; all light rooms; private table if preferred; also a parlor extension and rooms on fourth floor. References.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD, WITH OR without private tables, in first-class houses, also private houses not advertised, obtained at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen of the highest respectability only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—Handsome rooms on second and third floors, to let, with board, to families or singly.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TO TWO gentlemen, large room on second floor; private family. No. 83 7th av., near 14th st.

TO LET.—NICELY FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM and one large front room; only two in family; gentlemen only. No. 182 7th av., third floor front.

NO. 116 EAST 23D ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor floor and two rooms on second floor, with board; references.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF apartments, handsomely furnished, complete in all its appointments, with private table.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—MRS. RANDALL HAS furnished suites of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO FINE SUITES OF rooms to let, with private table; house first-class.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent without board. No. 35 West 18th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A PRIVATE family. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—HALL-ROOM TO rent with board to gentleman only; price $12.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

QUICK TRANSIT AND LOW RATES.

Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad trains will leave HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT, LEFT HAND SIDE OF FERRY, TUESDAY, Sept. 28, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 9:35 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., 2:30 P. M., giving opportunity to persons wishing to attend the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL QUEENS COUNTY FAIR AT MINEOLA, near A. T. Stewart's

GARDEN CITY.

Also, to attend THIRD ANNUAL FALL MEETING of the National Rifle Association at

CREEDMOOR

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPECIAL TRAINS.

QUEENS COUNTY FAIR, Sept. 28, 29 and 30.

Trains for the FAIR GROUNDS at MINEOLA will leave Hunter's Point at 9, 10, and 11:30 A. M., leave NEW-YORK by James Slip Ferry (foot of Chambers st.) 30 minutes, and by Thirty-fourth Street Ferry 15 minutes before leaving time at Hunter's Point.

Returning trains will leave Mineola at 1:18, 4:36, 5, and 6:22 P. M.

PARLOR CARS will be run on the trains leaving Hunter's Point at 10 and 11:35 A. M., and those leaving Mineola at 4:30 and 5 P. M.

This is the only road running direct to the Fair Grounds and by which all staging is avoided.

G. W. N. CUSTIS, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SECOND WEEK

JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

GEORGE BELMORE,

the renowned English character actor, in his unrivaled part of old NAT GOSLING, the Jockey, in Dion Boucicault's sensational drama of the

FLYING SCUD.

The piece is superbly placed on the stage. Everything new.

The animated scenes at the Derby course are singularly realistic, giving faithful pictures of life on a Derby day.

PUNCH AND JUDY! BOXING MATCHES! LONDON STREET ACROBATS! NEGRO MINSTRELS! FAMILY PICNICS!

All will be recognized as incidental to this great London sporting carnival.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER have the honor to announce an engagement with Mr. C. D. HESS, Director of the KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA for a season of TWO WEEKS, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 11, consisting of TWELVE EVENINGS and TWO MATINEES ONLY.

The company, headed by the distinguished American prima donna,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

comprises the eminent lyric stars:

MME. JENNIE VANZANDT, MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN, MISS ANNIE BEAUMONT, MISS ANNIE MONTAGUE, MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, MR. JOSEPH MAAS, MR. WILLIAM CARLETON, MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON, MR. HENRY PEAKES, MR. EDWARD SEGUIN, MR. J. G. PEAKES, MESSRS. W. MORGAN, A. CAYLA, W. MARSON, &c., supported by an EXCELLENT CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

MR. S. BEHRENS..........Conductor

AN ATTRACTIVE, VARIED REPERTOIRE will be offered, of which full announcements will appear in next Sunday's papers, as well as the scale of prices and other particulars.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS will commence on MONDAY, OCT. 4.

THE TITIENS' CONCERTS, OCT. 4.

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH have the honor to announce for the evening of MONDAY, OCT. 4, 1875, AT STEINWAY HALL, the début in the United States of MLLE. THERESA TITIENS, in the first of a series of concerts which will be memorable as having introduced to the American public an artiste whom Europe recognizes as the QUEEN OF THE LYRIC STAGE.

Difficult a task as it seemed to worthily surround a songstress of such distinguished merit, Messrs. M. & M. Strakosch believe that their efforts have not been unsuccessful. In support of this assurance, they beg to make known that they have succeeded in making arrangements for the Titiens Concerts with MME. ARABELLA GODDARD, who, after a triumphant tour through Australia and California, will afford American audiences an opportunity of enjoying the performances of ENGLAND'S FIRST PIANISTE.

The directors have also effected engagements with the artists whose names follow:

Mr. TOM KARL and Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF, tenors; Signor CARLO ORLANDINI, baritone, and M. EMILE SAURET, the eminent violin virtuoso.

Director of the Orchestra..........Mr. MAX MARETZEK

The piano accompaniment by GEORGE W. COLBY.

The series of Titiens Concerts is limited to six evening performances and two matinées, the former occurring respectively on Oct. 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, and 15, and the latter on Oct. 9 and 16.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION for the six nights and two matinées, $16; for three nights and one matinée, $8.

Reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location.

The box-sheet will be open for the sale of subscription tickets at Steinway Hall THIS MORNING, AT 9 O'CLOCK, and for the sale of seats for single performances on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE WONDROUS CARLO FAMILY, HARPER AND STANSILL, One-legged Comedians, THE WORRELL SISTERS, PROF. O'REARDON, JOHN HART, GEORGE S. KNIGHT, HARRY MONROE, PAT ROONEY'S new song, "O'RIELLY YOU'RE N. G.," THE YANKEE SHOOTELEERS, And the Immense Olympic Company.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE..........Conductor

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD. CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK. GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS. THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST, MR. J. LEVY, and MRS. HENRY BUTMAN, THE CHARMING SOPRANO.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

Every evening this week and Saturday Matinée at 1:30. Revival of Lecocq's most popular opera bouffe, LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, with gorgeous mise en scene and a remarkable cast, including Mlle. GEOFFROY (first time) as Clairette, Miles. Nardynn, Lucie Faye, MM. De Querey, Castel, Darcy, Duplan, Valter, and the company of 100 artists. Next week first production of GIROFLE-GIROFLA. In rehearsal, LE CANARD A TROIS BECS (The Wonderful Duck.)

Theodore Tilton

At the Great Hall of the

COOPER UNION,

Wednesday Eve., Sept. 29,

At 8 o'clock. Subject of Lecture:

"The Problem of Life."

RESERVED SEATS, 75 CENTS. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. TICKETS now for sale at the publishing-house of SHELDON & CO., No. 677 BROADWAY, and at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, No. 33 UNION SQUARE.

Next Night, Sept. 30, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Subject: "The Human Mind."

CARD.

ADVANCED PIANO PLAYERS, desiring to improve in reading and style, have now an opportunity to play all the great compositions for violin and piano by Beethoven, Schumann, &c., accompanied by America's greatest violinist, EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST. The most successful entertainment in the City. THE RIVAL POLITICIANS. BOARDING-HOUSE THEATRICALS. Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH AV.

A NEW STAGE AND GALLERY JUST COMPLETED. RENT REDUCED to $40 and $50 a night. Books open.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE. Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River. Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875. FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.

Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Ocean Beach at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Beach at 7:15 A. M., 2:55 P. M.

Leave Ocean Grove at 7:52 A. M., 3:02, 5:10 P. M.

Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

It is respectfully announced that the FALL AND WINTER SEASON will commence on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1875, when will be presented for the FIRST TIME at this theatre A COMEDY DRAMA, in three acts, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled the OVERLAND ROUTE, which created a most profound sensation on its production in London from its BRILLIANT, JOYOUS, AND MIRTHFUL STYLE, and the EXTREME NOVELTY OF ITS SCENIC EFFECTS.

The SCENERY, entirely new, by Messrs. CLARE and ISHERWOOD.

The MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, unprecedented in ingenuity and effect, by Messrs. DUNNE and BUTLER.

Overture and incidental music composed and arranged by Thomas Baker.

Mr. Wallack begs to submit the following-named artists, who will illustrate the various novelties now in preparation:

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,	Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. HARRY BECKETT,	Mr. W. R. FLOYD,
Mr. C. STEPHENSON,	Mr. J. W. SHANNON
Mr. W. HERBERT,	Mr. H. GWINNETTE,
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND,	Mr. C. E. EDWIN,
Mr. W. J. LEONARD,	Mr. C. ROSENE,
Mr. J. ATKINS,	Mr. J. PECK,
Mr. J. JOSEPHS,	Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Mr. J. CURRAN,	Mme. PONISI,
Miss ADA DYAS,	Miss GERALDINE MAYE,
Miss IONE BURKE,	her first appearance on
Miss NINA VARIAN,	any stage.
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,	Miss KATE BARTLETT,
Miss E. BLAISDELL,	Miss C. BATE.

The majority of whom will appear in the opening entertainment, full particulars of which will be duly announced.

THE BOX OFFICE WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 27

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

PRELIMINARY SEASON, 1875.

HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.	SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK of the engagement of the eminent comedian, JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation, COL. SELLERS.
LAST WEEK OF COL. SELLERS.	THE TERMINATION OF THIS ENGAGEMENT COMPLETES ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE RUNS ON RECORD, COL. SELLERS HAVING BEEN PLAYED IN THIS CITY NEARLY 200 TIMES DURING THE PAST YEAR.

SATURDAY, OCT. 2, LAST MATINEE OF COL. SELLERS.

MONDAY, OCT. 4, opening of the REGULAR SEASON, upon which occasion will be reproduced in magnificent style Feuillet and Boucicault's comedy

LED ASTRAY,

in which Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley will appear.

Sale of seats for first LED ASTRAY nights begins Monday at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WACHTEL.

GRAND OPERA SEASON, OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1875.

Subscriptions will be received from THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1875, At the office, Academy of Music, daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES for the season of twenty nights: Boxes, $300, $240, and $200. Reserved seats, $50.

PRICES FOR SINGLE NIGHTS: Boxes, $20, $15, and $10. General Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 or $2 extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats do., 50 cents.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. GREAT SUCCESS.

OUR BOYS.

OUR BOYS MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30. HOUSES CROWDED. TWO HOURS OF LAUGHTER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KIRALFY BROTHERS..........Lessees and Managers. FIFTH WEEK OF THE GREAT HIT.

AROUND THE WORLD.

SECURE SEATS AT BOX OFFICE IN ADVANCE.

PARK THEATRE. CROWDED HOUSES.

BROADWAY AND 22D ST. FOURTH WEEK.

Every night till further notice,

THE FLORENCES

in Wolf's humorous satire,

"MIGHTY DOLLAR."

Matinée Saturday. NO FREE LIST.

NOW OPEN.

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts. WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

N. Y. NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square. SPECIAL ADVANTAGES FOR BEGINNERS. FOR ADVANCED PUPILS UNUSUAL THOROUGHNESS. FINISH AND STYLE. F. A. GERLACH, Director.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor

Positively last week of the Great Rifle-Shooting Match, on which occasion the Three Great Teams, including The Regular Army, Oh! will shoot. Immense success of the great Garnellas, the only recognized Gymnasts living. New Olio, introducing Luke Schoolcraft, Geo. Coes, Walters and Morton, Lulu Delmay, Edna Markley, John Allen, Little Mac, Larry Tooley, John Wild, Wm. Barry, and Scanlon and Cronin.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

PARISIAN VARIETIES,

16TH ST. AND BROADWAY. TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.

Piquant and Frenchy, but elegant; voluptuous, but not coarse.

Beautiful ballets, magnificent dances, funny farces, startling specialties, musical novelties, and elegant varieties.

EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Matinée.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE. WEST 23D ST.

Cotton & Reed's Minstrels.	Cotton & Reed's Minstrels
Immense success.	Change of Programme.
The Public Satisfied.	New and Original Sketches.
Evening at 8: Saturday at 2.	Half price to Matinee.

THE ANNUAL FALL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.—The splendid saloon-steamer SEAWANHAKA, Capt. CHARLES SMITH, will leave Peck Slip at 10:30 A. M. and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10:45 to witness the yacht race. Fare for the trip, $1.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HALL TO LEASE. Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway and 6th av. Apply to Mr. TRENOR, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—FALL MEETING, 1875, at Jerome Park, 2d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, and 16th days of October. Races commence each day punctually at 1:30 P. M. A. BELMONT, President. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A strictly private family, between 10th and 25th sts., for the season, with a good table, a parlor, with two bed-rooms communicating; southern exposure; a family desirous of reducing expenses may have a desirable opportunity; satisfactory reference given and required. Address Box No. 1,055 New-York Post Office, with terms.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD IN A private family where he can have a large, well-lighted room, with grate fire, to occupy as a studio; references exchanged. Address, giving full particulars, E. L. B., Box No. 113 Times Office.

THREE LADIES DESIRE BOARD IN A PRIVATE family; would like second floor, and would pay $50 per week; location wanted between Madison and 6th avs. and 34th and 50th sts. Address Post Office Box No. 1,936.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE NICELY furnished room and board. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate to secure attention, B. K. D., Box No. 146 Times Office.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, within two blocks of Delmonico's, (14th st.,) one large room, or parlor and bedroom, furnished, with breakfast. Address Box No. 4,727 Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER IN some town near New-York, by gentleman, wife, and daughter; home comforts, conveniences, &c.; terms must be moderate. Address B., Box No. 5,622 New-York Post Office.

BOARD IN TARRYTOWN.—HOUSE HEATED by furnace; hot and cold water and gas throughout; ten minutes from depot. Address Box No. 278 Post Office, Nyack.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 463, issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in exchange for $5,000 Southern Minnesota Railroad eight per cent. construction bonds, in the name of Elihu Sperry, dated Aug. 11, 1874. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. ELIHU SPERRY.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 27, 1875.

THE LOCAL CANVASS.

CANDIDATES FOR CIVIL JUSTICE AND ALDERMEN.

TAMMANY'S CANDIDATES—HACK POLITICIANS IN THE ASCENDANT—SEVERAL OF THE PRESENT JUDGES SEEKING RENOMINATION—REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN THE SIXTH AND EIGHTH DISTRICTS.

One of the most important local offices to be filled at the ensuing election is that of Civil Justice. For years past the Civil District Courts have been hot-beds of chicanery and corruption, the poorer classes, for whose especial benefit they were created, being cheated and swindled in all manner of ways by the harpies whom the local leaders of Tammany have placed upon the bench. The nomination and election of these officials in most of the judicial districts is entirely in the hands of the ward politicians, shysters, and rumsellers, who meet in conclave and select the man who will be likely to prove most useful to them. When, as is rarely the case, a respectable Democrat enters the lists, the lower grades of politicians combine against him, put up one of their number for the candidature, and either force his nomination on the party or else run an opposition ticket. From the peculiar manner in which the City has been "gerrymandered" into judicial districts with large Democratic majorities the Republicans rarely succeed in electing a candidate of their own. The present Bench, which was chosen in 1869, is entirely Democratic, and in the main composed of Tweed's old henchmen, or of younger politicians who have come into prominence under the Kelly regency. In some of the districts the proceedings of these local Scroggses have been so devoid of all justice or decency that the "Boss" has been compelled to put forward a better class of men, but in the main the candidates now in training are of the old familiar type. In several instances the present Justices are seeking renomination, on the ground of their personal services to the party and the fidelity with which they have upheld the ring men and measures. In such districts as the Sixth and Seventh, where men like Judge Henry E. Howland and Hon. Walter S. Pinckney are being pressed for the Republican nomination, the chances of the Democracy are far from promising. In either of these districts a vigorous effort on the part of the Republicans would secure the success of their candidates. The importance of rescuing these "courts for the administration of cheap and speedy justice" from the hands of the Tammany ward politicians is too evident to call for comment. In the First District Judge Dennis Quinn, the present incumbent, is up for a renomination. Quinn, although one of the ward politicians, is something of a lawyer, and in other respects better qualified for the office than most of his fellows. He is said to be generally fair in his decisions and to have a comparatively decent record for a man of his stamp and surroundings. His leading opponent in the Tammany ranks is Andrew Blake, formerly law partner of Judge Nelson. Blake has been a resident of the district for over twenty years, and is by far the most respectable candidate on the Tammany side. He is not of Irish birth, however, and Quinn is—a fact which the friends of the latter are turning to some account. William H. Maloney, ex-Clerk of the late Board of Assistant Aldermen, is also mentioned for the candidacy. John Callahan and John Contrell are talked of for the Anti-Tammany nomination.

In the Second District "Denny" Burns, the somewhat famous member from Sligo, is looking after the Justiceship, but with very slight chances of getting it. The leaders admit that "Denny" is a favorite with every one, but they plead that age and the fatigue consequent upon his long and arduous career in the State Legislature entitle him to a rest on this occasion. Charles Clancy, the present Justice, will probably be the coming man, provided he can carry interest enough with Boss Kelly to outweigh his former connection with John Fox and the other expelled politicians. Clancy is a member of the Tammany General Committee, and took a leading part in ignoring the repeal of Mayor Wickham's edict cutting down the laborers on the City works. For this he is popular with the working men of the district, and if nominated would poll a heavy vote. A person named William H. Rooney has also expressed a wish for the place.

In the Third District Judge James W. Fowler is working for a renomination, though on what grounds, save his personal unfitness for the office, it is difficult to imagine. This man has for years had the reputation of being one of the most greedy and corrupt politicians in the Democratic ranks. His court has been a perfect sink of iniquity and corruption, and his former record while connected with the Surrogate's office is alone enough to secure him the contempt of all honest men. His appearance and manner are smooth and insinuating, but his history as a Judge and politician is so bad as to make even Kelly hesitate about putting him forward again. On the Republican side Clinton McAdam has been named for the candidacy.

For the Justiceship in the Fourth Judicial District the respectable Democrats are backing George F. Langbein, a lawyer of twelve years' standing and the author of a work entitled *The Law and Practice of the District Courts*. He is extremely popular with the German residents, who largely preponderate in the district, and is supported by the Property-holders' Association of the Seventeenth Ward and several social and political clubs. His opponent for the Tammany nomination is Anthony Eickhoff, whose term of office as Coroner has not yet expired. Eickhoff is a ward politician of the most illiterate stamp, has never read a law-book, and was admitted to the Bar under the Tweed régime in the same class with Eugene Durnin, the "sweat" player, and other lesser lights of the Ring. His supporters are the lowest grade of political "bummers" and rumsellers. Oscar F. Bogart has also been named for the position. John A. Hulkel, a lawyer and a gentleman, is the leading candidate on the Republican side.

In the Fifth Judicial District Judge Koch, the present incumbent, is pressing for the Democratic nomination. "Hon." Timothy J. Campbell, candidate for anything and everything, wants the office badly, but whether he will get it or not is still uncertain. Amor C. Anderson, a lawyer of good repute, is being pushed by the more respectable element. The Republicans have not yet settled on any one.

In the Sixth Judicial District Assemblyman John T. McGowan, of the Legislative Committee on Crime, is pressing his claims as Kelly's candidate. For the Republican nomination Judge Henry E. Howland, who was appointed by Mayor Havemeyer to the Police Board and rejected by the Aldermen, is supported by the great mass of the party. The Judge, in addition to his well-known legal abilities and integrity, is deservedly popular with all classes, and if nominated would make a strong fight, with the chances of success in his favor.

For the Civil Justiceship in the Seventh District Hon. Walter S. Pinckney is the leading Republican nominee. Assemblyman Leo C. Dessar has been "slated" for the candidacy by Kelly, but it is still doubtful whether he will get it. Benjamin McCahill has been talked of by the Independents, and a young lawyer, named Max Moses, is making a strong canvass for the nomination.

In the Eighth Judicial District Judge Kane, the present Justice, demands a renomination, but it is uncertain whether Kelly will let him have it. John Jeroloman, a young lawyer of considerable popularity, is being pressed by a number of influential citizens. Frederick G. Gedney and Judge Hall are being pushed by the Republicans, and John Hardy by the Independent Democrats.

In the Ninth (Harlem) District a movement is on foot among the ward politicians to induce the notorious "Judge" Tony Hartman, who has so long disgraced the Bench in the Fourth District, to take the nomination on the Anti-Tammany ticket. It is said that in case he does this the "Bill" Haw Republicans will unite with Hartman's followers in electing Tony, Bill Haw himself to get the Anti-Tammany nomination for Alderman in return. Preposterous as this "slate" appears, there are so many different factions in Harlem and so many opposing interests that the most unheard-of alliances cannot be deemed impossible.

The Aldermanic canvass so far has been less animated than the contest for the other nominations. Among those named as candidates at large by the Republicans are Jacob Hess and Stephen N. Simonson. Alderman Vance's name was prominently mentioned some weeks since, but he is now considered out of the race. In the Second District Patrick Lysaght, the proprietor of a gin-mill on Centre street, near the Tombs, is being pushed by the Tammany Democrats. Jeremiah Murphy, a butcher, is pressing Lysaght for the nomination, and as both are members of the Tammany General Committee and possessed of considerable local influence, the contest promises to be a lively one. In the Seventh Ward Thomas Sheilds, Deputy Sheriff, and ex-Police Justice Edward J. Shandley are waging a vigorous war for the nomination. The local members of the District Committee are about evenly divided between them. Sheilds is thought to have the inside track at present. In the Eighteenth Ward the Republicans are pushing Joel B. Erhardt, a lawyer, and ex-Provost Marshal under Lincoln's Administration. The Democrats of the same district have named a variety of candidates, among them John Foster, a liquor-dealer of Centre street. John J. Bradley is talked of for the Anti-Tammany nomination. In the Fourth District the Republicans are supporting Alderman John Robinson for renomination on the general ticket. John J. Morris and George B. Deane will probably be the Republican candidates in the Sixth District. James O'Brien will enter the lists as an independent nominee, with Edward Backs, ex-Assistant Alderman, on the same ticket.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad have issued a statement, explaining that the reason the company has paid no dividends for the past three years is that they have deemed it best to apply the amount to putting down steel rails and thoroughly equipping the road. The railroad war, they say, prevented a dividend from being declared last January. But that being over, and the management having resolved upon a system of strict economy, a cheerful view is taken of the future. Among the many changes to be made is the closing of the company's office in Boston and transferring the business to the general office in Detroit. At the last meeting of the board, held in Boston, Messrs. J. T. Joy, Samuel Sloane, and George T. Taiman were appointed a committee with full power to break up all the Eastern agencies of the company, and to carry out in detail the policy of economy before mentioned. At the same meeting Mr. H. H. Hammell resigned and Mr. August Belmont was elected in his place.

DISASTROUS RAILROAD LITIGATION.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD—AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO EFFECT A COMPROMISE.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Trustees of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, there was a well-attended meeting yesterday afternoon, at No. 58 Broadway, of the bondholders, holders of Receiver's certificates, and other creditors of the road. Mr. Charles L. Frost was chosen Chairman, and Mr. J. Richards Secretary. Judge Graudin, of Mobile, counsel for the Trustees, stated that the meeting had been called in furtherance of the policy followed by the Trustees during the past eighteen months, of endeavoring to bring to a close the disastrous litigation in which the road had been involved. In pursuance of that policy the Trustees had had frequent interviews with Mr. Smith, of Mobile, the representative of the foreign bondholders, and by an agreement with him the case had been submitted to Hon. P. Phillips, Special Commissioner, who had made a report showing an indebtedness of about one million two hundred thousand dollars prior to the first mortgage bonds. The court by frequent decrees and orders recognized this indebtedness. The speaker therefore advised those present and the creditors in general to come to some understanding and comply with the terms of the Trustees' bid before the 11th prox., in default of which a resale of the road must take place to pay off the court liens. Chairman Frost said that the sum total required from the bondholders to get legal possession of the road from the Trustees, including past-due interest, was, in round figures, $609,464 67. He had been prejudiced against Mr. Stanton's management of the road, but Mr. Phillips' report showed that gentleman to have done the best that could be done. It had been alleged that Mr. Stanton was in league with a parcel of lawyers to defraud the road. The truth was that the apparently large amount disbursed in legal fees had been paid in Receiver's certificates, which the lawyers were subsequently compelled to dispose of on the market at a great discount. Had it not been for Mr. Stanton the creditors and stockholders of the road would not have had a vestige of their property left. A more rascally act than the Governor of Alabama and his clique did not exist. The road's engines had been wrecked, its coal mines sold for almost nothing, and its property ruined to enrich a set of political scoundrels.

After some further discussion Mr. Stanton said he was one of the Trustees of the road, and the Trustees had, so far as he knew, endeavored to act honestly, but they had never been able to get the bondholders to do anything. He had superintended the building of the road. It had been decently equipped, but not as fully as it should have been. There were 20 locomotives, 200 box cars, 12 first-class and 8 second-class passenger coaches, plenty of mail and baggage cars, machine shops, with machinery sufficient to repair 300 or 400 miles of road and rolling stock, brick depots, and all other necessary appurtenances. It was true that in some parts temporary trestle-work had been constructed. This had been rendered necessary by excessive rains, which made it impossible to get seasoned timber to the ground, but the greater part had been well constructed. It had cost less than $27,000 per mile, with iron at $93 per ton and labor at $1 75 per day. It could not be done now for less, with iron at $52 per ton and labor at $1 per day, and other things proportionately cheaper. The Trustees had placed $4,720,000 of Alabama bonds at 90 at a time when they were being hypothecated here at 35. This and $200,000 more, and $2,000,000 of the "straight debt," including the second mortgage bonds, and what is known as the $500,000 overissue, was all the money they ever received from any source. It was true that twenty-seven miles had been constructed before the Trustees took hold, but there was not a sound cross-tie, trestle, culvert, or rail the entire distance. It was unsafe to take a hand-car over it, and the speaker was obliged to ride over it on horseback. For that the stockholders had paid $700,000 more than it was worth. The total length of the road now is 329 miles. The day after the road was finished (May 15, 1871,) the speaker ran a train of cars over it in thirteen hours. He then went to Washington, and by showing that he could beat every other line by eight to ten hours, obtained the mail contract from the North and East and the through express business. When he got back to Alabama he found that the State had seized the road for the non-payment of two coupons. He never saw property so destroyed as this then was. One new locomotive, which had cost $15,000, was thrown by a drunken engineer in the employ of the State off the track and smashed to pieces. Another new one was hypothecated for $10,000. A coal mine that had cost the company $150,000 to open, with its mules, scales, &c., two and half miles of iron, ten miles of spikes, and ten miles of fish-plates and bolts were sold and have never been accounted for. Seventy odd box-cars and five locomotives were thrown into a ditch, some of them being rendered useless for anything but kindling wood. The speaker saw and counted them. Under these circumstances he had gone in and fought the best he knew how or without waiting instructions. Mr. Stanton concluded by saying that the road is now worth more than people have any idea of, and he advised those interested to come to some agreement and get it out of the courts.

Mr. T. W. Snagge, a London lawyer, who has recently come to this country as the representative of the first mortgage bondholders, the large majority of whom are residents of England, France, Germany, and Holland, said that while there was no cause to fear that the interests of his clients would suffer in any event, there was nothing that they desired more than to have the litigation settled. It had cost them a fortune. They have recently, he said, arrived at a thorough knowledge of the condition of affairs of the road, and have already taken steps to secure their rights. They have deposited their bonds and have combined to get what they can out of the wreck. They intend to have back the money they have invested in whatever way may appear most profitable. Mr. Snagge, therefore, declined to commit himself to anything the meeting might do without consultation, but he held out the hope that, so far as the first mortgage bondholders were concerned, an arrangement might be effected.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Charles L. Frost, John Sickles, and Joseph Morse, was appointed to meet the representatives of the first mortgage bondholders and endeavor to effect a compromise. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE COMMISSIONERS ANNOUNCE THEIR INTENTION OF ADHERING TO THE ELEVATED PLAN.

The Rapid-transit Commissioners held their usual secret session at the new Court-house yesterday for the purpose of further considering the legal limitation of their powers in relation to indorsing and recommending a depressed rapid-transit railway. After considerable delay they announced through their Secretary that they considered themselves legally debarred from giving further hearing to the advocates of depressed railways. The feeling of the board on the subject was interpreted by their Secretary substantially as follows: The board, he said, was now, and for more than six weeks has been, in favor of an elevated road for rapid transit. The discussion which had occurred within the last few days had not been in relation to the merits of a depressed road, but was merely a consultation of the board with its counsel as to whether, having designated and located the various routes, it was now within its power to decide upon an underground plan of construction. The gentleman continued that if the counsel had advised the Commissioners that it was within their power to decide upon an underground rapid-transit railway, the board would not have been unwilling to have the fullest discussion of the relative merits and advantages of that plan, although they had, from the beginning, been in favor of an elevated road as the best and most practical under all the circumstances. The board had yesterday, the Secretary said, been advised by its counsel, ex-Judge James Emott, Stephen P. Nash, Esq., and Burton N. Harrison, that it was very doubtful whether the Commissioners had power to decide upon an underground plan—so doubtful, the speaker continued, that by so doing they would be risking the possibility of destroying rapid transit altogether. The Secretary also said that an opinion to this effect had been read by Mr. Nash and concurred in by ex-Judge Emott and Burton N. Harrison. Upon receiving this information the reporter called upon Mr. Nash to obtain, if possible, a copy of the decision, but he refused, saying that it was not yet ready for publication. He declined to state whether the term "through, over, and across" was the point upon which the decision turned, but stated that the Commissioners had decided that they could best serve the public interests by standing by their original preferences, and in so doing consider nothing but elevated railway plans. Before this decision had been rendered, Mr. Morris, in conversation with the reporter, stated that he could build the Arcade Open-cut Railway for $400,000 per mile, and guarantee to have it finished and in running order within eighteen months' time. The commission yesterday received a plan and descriptive communication of an elevated double-post road, submitted by the Edgemoor Iron Company. The board will meet again to-morrow.

AMATEUR PIGEON SHOOTING

THE MATCH AT BABYLON.

MR. B. DE FORREST SHOOTS FOR MR. KNAPP AND WINS THE FIRST PRIZE—MESSRS. N. EARLE AND S. SAXON WIN THE SECOND AND THIRD PRIZES RESPECTIVELY—SCENES DURING THE MATCH.

The amateur pigeon-shooting match, which began at Ira Paine's grounds in Babylon last Saturday, was concluded yesterday, the first prize falling to a Mr. Knapp, although the successful shooter was Mr. B. De Forrest. The match was a handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, at twenty-five birds, with twenty-eight entries, of whom only seven paid forfeit. The match was governed by the rules of the London Gun Club, or, as they are better known, the English rules. These provide for five traps, placed at an equal distance apart, and of the use of both barrels when shooting. The reason for having so many traps is to distribute the birds so as to mislead the shooter as much as possible. Just as in the field he cannot tell positively from which point his bird will fly, so he is kept in ignorance of the trap to be sprung open. However, the comparison would be more perfect were the traps hidden from view with grass or swamp-reeds, a plan easy of adoption and worth the trying, at least. The use of both barrels is eminently proper. No good sportsman would venture to go gunning for snipe, plover, or prairie hens without having both barrels ready for action. Failing to bring down the bird with his first charge, he would quickly cover the flyer with the other barrel, and try the effects of a second one. The intention of trap shooting is to furnish sportsmen with needed practice. They are seldom able to obtain field practice, some of them not oftener than once in each year; consequently they indulge in trap shooting. They do this to acquire that quickness of movement, accuracy of aim, and knowledge of the flight of birds, so necessary to all field sportsmen. The distance from the shooter to the traps runs from twenty-three to thirty-one yards, according to the best judgment of the handicapper. The average distance is considered equal to that generally covered by the sportsman when in the field. The parties engaged in this match are said to be members of the Narragansett Club, all of whom are gentlemen of prominence in this City. Most of those who participated have been down to Newport all Summer, where they have had some little practice at their favorite sport.

Considerable interest was taken in the match, not only by the personal friends of the subscribers to the sweepstakes, but by most of the sportsmen in this neighborhood. The social prominence of the gentlemen, together with their well-known skill, was the occasion for the result being looked forward to with more than ordinary interest. Of course there was some betting on the match. A professional book-maker, who offered the long odds of $500 to $50 against any one person named, managed to make a book of about $1,100, on which he netted nearly half. In the pools sold yesterday Earle was made the first choice, with Mr. Knapp second and the field third. Last Saturday the sportsmen shot at seventeen birds and then retired for the day. At that time the leading contestants were Messrs. Draper, J. Snedicor, and N. Earle, all of whom had knocked down 16 birds apiece. Mr. C. F. Jones and Mr. Knapp, or rather Mr. B. De Forrest, who was shooting for him, stood next, each accredited with killing 15 birds. Messrs. Purdy, B. De Forrest, Heckeher, and Banks-Saxon had each killed 14; Messrs. Lampson, Belmont, and Snyder, 13 each; Dr. Talbot, Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Bloodgood, 12 each; Messrs. Gerard and Stevenson, 11 each, and Messrs. Livingston, Stevenson, and T. Van Buren, 10 each. Mr. H. S. Robbins shot at five birds, and made such a sorry show that he dropped out. Yesterday the sport commenced shortly after 12 o'clock. The wind was blowing quite fresh, but the pigeons were uncommonly lazy, consequently pretty fair scores were made. The sport started off bad enough, however, the first two shooters, Lamp son and Davis, losing their birds, although both fell dead just outside of the boundary. Then Mr. Stevenson was so unfortunate as to shoot at his first bird when it was on the ground, and when it started up he missed it with his second, thus losing it. Under the rules, had he killed the bird with his second barrel it could not have been scored to his credit, but he would have been entitled to another pigeon. The rule is if the shooter shoots while the bird is on the ground, and it gets away without his killing it with his second barrel, then it is a lost bird; but should he kill it either with first or second barrel he is entitled to another bird. Subsequently Mr. Livingston was guilty of a like offense, and he, too, lost a bird.

The match continued pleasantly and speedily. The wind had lulled somewhat, and but for the lazy birds the day's sport would have been enjoyable. Mr. Snedicor stepped to the score for his twenty-first time. He had up to that time missed only one bird, his sixteenth. Snedicor, Heckaber, and Earle were on even terms, and each of them had sold in the pools for first choice. But his twenty-first, a bird of pure white plumage, darted very quickly from the trap, and though he fired both barrels it escaped, and the shooter dropped back with De Forrest. Then Earle missed his bird, and this left Heckaber, who was shooting for Draper, to the fore. Only for a few minutes, however, for he missed his twenty-second bird, and once more the quartet were on equal terms, and only three birds left in the bag to shoot at. By this time it was becoming exciting. The chances were slightly in favor of Snedicor. He was handicapped at twenty-four yards, Heckaber at twenty-six, Earle at twenty-seven, and De Forrest at twenty-eight yards, and every foot counted. But Snedicor's twenty-third bird happened to be a strong one, and before the marksman could cover it it was over the field and far away, not, however with the same number of feathers it started with.

The contest, so far as the first prize was concerned, was now narrowed down to two sportsmen, both of whom were killing their birds in fine style. De Forrest concluded his two innings with a score of 23 for Mr. Knapp and 22 for himself, which was courteous of him to say the least. Earle's twenty-fourth bird, a pure white one, darted rapidly to the right. Bang went the first barrel, but without stopping it, bang went the second, and still flew, but just over by the boundary bushes it dropped and, deny to the earth a dead pigeon beyond all dispute. It was a strong flyer, but the marksman's skill had hurled too much shot into its body for continued exercise. Then he killed his last one and thus kept himself on even terms with De Forrest. Meanwhile the others were pegging away with more or less good success, hitting their birds. There was an old fellow named Saxon—"Old Sol" he is called—who was shooting for Mr. Banks, and, to the grief of the others, he managed to get into the twenty-two hole alongside of Mr. De Forrest. Mr. Saxon has an old-fashioned appearance; he shoots an old-fashioned muzzle-loading fowling-piece, and is one of the oldest bayonet-men on the coast. Consequently his success—for he finally won third prize—was well deserved. The match was concluded, and there were only two gentlemen to shoot off for the first and second, and but two to shoot for the third, prizes. It was somewhat singular that Mr. De Forrest, who was shooting for Mr. Knapp for the first prize and for himself for second, should be stationed at the twenty-eight-yards score for both. It was all fair, however. It was also singular that as they had been shooting, it fell to his lot to shoot first for himself, and then immediately for Knapp. While not at all unfair, this was crowding him a good deal, and he stood up to it bravely. The understanding was the one who missed was to drop out; but it seemed as if none of them would ever do so. The birds were flying slowly, and it was easy enough to kill them. But after a while Earle fell back defeated. He lost his fourth bird on the shoot-off, and that gave the match to Mr. De Forrest for Knapp. Then De Forrest missed a bird, and "Old Sol" was hailed the winner of the third prize. A dinner followed the shooting. Following is the score:

B. De Forrest,* 28 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—1, 1, 1, 1, 1—27; missed, 2.

N. Earle, 27 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—26; missed, 3.

S. Saxon,† 27 yards—0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—26; missed, 3.

B. De Forrest, 28 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—25; missed, 4.

J. Snedicor, 24 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—21; missed, 4.

P. Belmont, 28 yards—0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—21; missed, 4.

C. Lampson, 28 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—20; missed, 5.

J. G. Heckaber,‡ 26 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0—20; missed, 5.

J. G. Heckaber, 26 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—20; missed, 5.

L. Snyder, 26 yards—0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1—19; missed, 6.

C. Floyd Jones, 25 yards—1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—19; missed, 6.

H. S. Bloodgood, 28 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1